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140 Freed In Soviet Pardons

Political Inmates Gaining Release Could Total 280

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has released 140 political prisoners, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, announced yesterday.

He indicated that another 140 cases were under consideration.

Those freed had been sent to prisons and camps for a wide range of actions, from circulating under-

ground articles about Soviet human-rights abuses to using Western contacts in attempts to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The pardon, granted by special decree of the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, was for prisoners who had been convicted under Article 70 of the Soviet Constitution. Mr. Gerasimov said, "The act makes 'agitation and propaganda' against the Soviet regime an incomparable crime."

Those released had asked for pardon or agreed not to continue the offense for which they had been convicted, Mr. Gerasimov said.

He added that the prisoners signed documents before their release in which "they probably said that they would not continue with any anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Gerasimov's announcement came days after returning prisoners began to arrive in the Soviet capital, signaling that their cases had been resolved. Last Saturday the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who was released from a seven-year exile in December, reported that he and his wife, Yelena G. Briner, had compiled a list of 43 political prisoners who had been freed.

In reaction to Mr. Gerasimov's announcement, Mrs. Sommer said: "I am very happy and I am waiting

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SEOUL WELCOME — Kim Man Chui, the leader of a family of 11 North Koreans who have fled to South Korea, pressing his face against a bus window on Tues-

day to exchange greetings with a young boy being held up by his mother. The family arrived in South Korea from Taiwan after first fleeing to Japan in a small boat.

The Associated Press

In Europe, a Feeling of Drift in U.S. Policy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A cluster of disputes between the United States and its European allies is spreading a mood of malaise within the Atlantic alliance and raising questions about the Reagan administration's command over the foreign policy agenda.

The trans-Atlantic bickering covers a palette of seemingly unconnected matters, ranging from terrorism to protectionist impulses on both sides of the Atlantic to suggestions that the United States might effectively scrap the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and move to deploy an embryonic shield against Soviet warheads.

According to officials and diplomats in various European capitals, a common denominator in these controversies is a feeling that the Reagan administration is adrift

and incapable of defining priorities for itself or for the NATO alliance that it is supposed to lead.

"It raises the general concern," commented a senior American en-

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voy with long experience in Western Europe, "that the administration, to the degree that it was ever in control, has now lost that control. That creates a general unease about a situation that doesn't seem to have a center."

As they try to determine the possible consequences of the overlapping controversies, European officials come up with a range of scenarios that are variously dramatic and benign. At the extremes end, some see a full-scale trade war that would prompt an isolationist America to reduce its troop presence in Western Europe.

Others say that the Reagan administration, weakened and distracted by the Iran-contra affair, may not have the determination and internal coherence needed to reach a historic agreement with the Soviet Union on arms reduction.

In the last few days, this sentiment has been strengthened by the administration's quite public discussion over the possibilities of trying to commit the United States to deploying some form of anti-missile defenses, a decision that most West European governments see as synonymous with scrapping the 1972 ABM treaty with the Soviet Union.

Lawrence Freedman, an authority on nuclear strategy at King's College London, said: "It's just one of these issues where the West Europeans find it very difficult to understand: why the administration floats a position it couldn't get through Congress, gets a lot of bad

publicity and possibly ruins arms control."

In Paris, a senior French official dismissed Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger's arguments in favor of deploying space defenses as a "smoke screen" for pushing through a broad interpretation of the 1972 treaty that would eventually make deployment possible.

"The hope is that the relief will be so great when there is no deployment that the treaty won't matter," the official said.

The administration debate has prompted sharp but private expressions of concern from Britain and West Germany. Both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have what they believe are firm commitments from President Ronald Reagan to consult them on deployment of space defenses, the commitment to the

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Dennis Conner, right, and the crew that won the America's Cup were honored Tuesday in a New York parade. Edward I. Koch, the city's mayor, in light coat, rode with them on a float modeled after the Statue of Liberty. The day before, the honors were in Washington. Page 17.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Brazil's central bank president resigned after dramatic rises in interest rates. Page 9.

Police Say McFarlane Tried Suicide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Police are treating the emergency hospitalization of Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser and a prominent figure in investigations of the secret sales of arms to Iran, as an attempted suicide, a police spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. McFarlane, 49, remained hospitalized Tuesday at Bethesda Naval Medical Center outside Washington in good condition, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. McFarlane was admitted Monday after he took an overdose of the widely used tranquilizer Valium.

A Montgomery County, Maryland, police detective said an ambulance crew report indicated Mr. McFarlane took 20 to 30 Valium tablets. Valium is commonly prescribed in 5-milligram tablets, but it was not certain how much Mr. McFarlane had ingested.

"It's being carried as an attempted suicide based on the amount of pills that were taken," the detective, Dan Waring, said.

The Washington Post reported that family members had found a note that appeared related to Mr. McFarlane's attempt, but they would not divulge its contents to the ambulance crew. The newspaper quoted an unidentified law enforcement official as saying, "Nobody outside the family has been allowed to see the note."

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan had been informed of Mr. McFarlane's hospitalization on Monday. "It is of course very concerned," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Medical experts said Valium is not considered an especially dangerous overdose if taken alone.

"If you take nothing else but Valium, it hardly ever kills a person," said Dr. Rudolf Hoenig-Stern, associate professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

However, when combined with alcohol or other drugs, he said Valium could be "very dangerous," depressing the respiratory system so that the victim could stop breathing.

McFarlane Was Tense

Susan Okie and Chris Spolar of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington:

Friends and associates of Mr. McFarlane acknowledged Monday that he had been under great strain

Score in Marseille: Sewer Rats 1, Police 0

Reuters

MARSEILLE — The French police pondered on Tuesday how a gang of bank robbers had vanished after a day spent rifling hundreds of safe deposit boxes.

There was no trace of the gang members, whose meticulous planning and cool nerves allowed them to escape Monday with their booty — still to be estimated — under the noses of hundreds of police officers.

The robbers arrived and left through a carpeted tunnel they dug from the city sewers into the bank vault.

The police and residents here compared Monday's raid with the gangster Albert Spaggiari's legendary "sewer rats" operation more than 10 years ago.

Mr. Spaggiari, who was arrested but escaped and was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence, tunneled into the vaults of the Societe Generale bank in Nice in July 1976.

He disappeared after spending a weekend removing \$6 million francs (\$1 million) worth of money and valuables from safe deposit boxes.

Speaking of Monday's raid, a



French policemen search a Marseille sewer for clues in the bank robbery.

They were better than Spaggiari.

The raid on the Caisse d'Epargne on the Avenue Foch in

Marseille began at about 8 A.M. when the seven robbers overpowered a guard and took

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A New Nudge by Baker Pushes Dollar Lower

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar fell in active trading in Europe on Tuesday, dropping below 1.80 Deutsche marks on remarks by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

European dealers interpreted his remarks as giving no indication that the Reagan administration wants to break the U.S. currency's decline in the near future.

The dollar dropped sharply in Europe toward the end of trading on Mr. Baker's comments.

But by the end of the day in New York, it had recovered much of its European losses as U.S. interest rates climbed.

"Rates are supporting it," said Francois Soules Kemp, a trader at Credit Lyonnais in New York, noting that the interest-rate rise pushed U.S. bond and share prices sharply lower. There were also rumors that the Federal Reserve, the central bank, had intervened in support of the dollar, she said.

Mr. Baker's statements have

dominated trading for some time and speculation grew last week that the dollar may have reached a level acceptable to the administration.

But so far, dealers in Frankfurt and New York said, the attention is focused on what he has not said, rather than his actual comments.

"What Mr. Baker said today was nothing new," said Shigeru Tokunaga, a vice president at Fuji Bank Ltd. in New York.

"But it is the same old story," he said. "He did not say to stop the decline of the dollar. This is what everyone is waiting to hear. So, market participants see the downward trend continuing."

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7970 DM, down 2 pence from 1.8170 DM on Monday, and at 5.9900 French francs, up from 6.0275, and at 153.35 yen, up from 156.00.

It rose in New York, the dollar rose to 1.8160 DM, from 1.8100 at the close on Monday. It closed at 6.0495 French francs, up from 6.0275, and at 153.35 yen, up from 156.00.

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form a mass-based anti-Communist movement the insurgency may be in real trouble."

However, he agreed with critics of the vigilantes who say they are liable to abuse their power or be misused for political purposes to influence voters in elections later this year unless the groups are carefully controlled.

Luis Santos, a former mayor and police chief of Davao, the third largest city in the Philippines, said the vigilante movement that started in Agdao was expanding fast and could be an effective antidote to the Communist insurgency.

The sources interviewed here and in Manila the last few days said the group in Agdao, which has a population of 100,000, is one of many that have sprung up across the Philippines in recent months with the avowed aim of combating the country's 18-year-old Communist insurgency.

The sources — who included military officers, politicians, Roman Catholic priests and Western officials — said most of the groups had been encouraged, and in some cases armed, by the military to mobilize public support.

There was also extensive involvement by anti-Communist civic and political organizations and Christian evangelical sects, some of which had links in the United States, Australia and other Western countries, the sources said.

One Western official in Manila commented Tuesday: "If these groups link up and incorporate armed members on a selective basis into local police forces, He did not say what the government would do if there was resistance to this takeover attempt."

Colonel Franco Calida, chief of the Davao city police and the paramilitary constabulary, said "core" members of the Agdao group, called Alsa Masa which means "the masses rise up," were former Communist guerrillas including assassins.

He said they had turned against the Communists because they could no longer stand the brutal, often arbitrary, killings and extortions taxes.

Alsa Masa activists said they had taken control of the local administration and the home defense forces in Agdao. Colonel Calida estimated that about two dozen Communist "resisters" had been killed by the Alsa Masa and a similar number had fled to the hills.

He said the group was employing some of the methods used by the Communists. One was to establish a network of informants, including children, to guard against leftist infiltration of the community.

"We are beating the Communists at their own game," he asserted. "We are giving them a dose of their own medicine. We can't afford to be legalistic all the time."

He said his timetable was "to cover every inch of the city with our citizens' network by July." Davao, 500 miles (800 kilometers)

south of Manila on the island of Mindanao, has a population to close to 1 million.

Brigadier General Romeo M. Recina, military commander of five provinces in southeastern Mindanao and two cities, including Davao, said he believed the Alsa Masa concept could be applied nationwide.

Noting that the Communists had refused to extend a 60-day cease-fire that expired Sunday, he said that if hostilities broke out again, having a residents' self-protection organization like Alsa Masa, which used Communist defectors, was the only way many communities could "fight back and resist terrorism."

He added: "This system is effective because the defectors know who are on the other side and they can identify new faces."

Jack Walsh, an American Maryknoll missionary, expressed concern that some Alsa Masa members were using their firearms and authority to try to collect "donations" in cash and kind.

Father Walsh, and another frequent visitor to Agdao who asked not to be identified, said local residents were worried that abuses and executions might get worse but were afraid to speak out.

They said that in Agdao many of the core members of Alsa Masa were former gangsters, some of whom had been used by police intelligence as informants and undercover agents in the Agdao Communist network.

Secret Talks on Hostages Seek a Complex Exchange

Deal Could Free 4 Captives, 400 Arabs and Israeli POWs

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Secret negotiations are under way to exchange Israeli prisoners of war, 400 Arab detainees and four educators held hostage in Beirut, intelligence sources said Tuesday.

The sources indicated that the talks were being conducted abroad to ensure confidentiality and involve private intermediaries rather than governments or the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday that Israel would consider trading Arab prisoners for a captured Israeli airman in Lebanon in a deal that could lead to the release of the four educators. Reuters reported from Washington.

"Our terrorism policy remains the same," said the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, "and I reiterate once again that we will not ransom hostages nor will we encourage other countries to do so."

Lending further credence to the talk of negotiations were reports that the Red Cross in Beirut had received a detailed list of 310 Lebanese and 90 Palestinian detainees from Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine.

Any agreement probably would mean a complicated package involving rival Arab groups holding various detainees, the sources said.

Top U.S. Officials Meet on SDI Amid Reports of Disagreement

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials were meeting on Tuesday to discuss the direction of the Strategic Defense Initiative and how to go about consulting with Congress and the allies on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The meeting is of intense interest to arms-control experts in Washington. The White House has been trying to play down reports of strong differences within the administration and had declined to confirm that there would be such a meeting.

Nonetheless, different factions within the administration have been making their views known.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed the importance of consulting with the allies, arguing that not doing so would trigger a backlash that would hurt the SDI, or "star wars," program. Some State Department officials say they hope that talks with the allies and Congress will be a means to block the adoption of a broad view of the treaty with the Soviet Union without directly challenging staunch supporters of the program.

But hard-liners in the Pentagon and elsewhere in the administration have asserted that the consultations should be used to make a strong case for adopting the broad view of the treaty. In addition, they say the administration should not give Congress and the allies a veto over administration policy on the treaty.

The White House meeting on Tuesday comes after a similar meeting last week in which Mr. Reagan expressed a strong interest in adopting the broad view of the 1972 treaty. The accord sets limits on defenses that can be deployed against nuclear weapons and a broad view of the treaty would justify the development of at least parts of the SDI system.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said the administration must eventually adopt such a view to legally carry out some tests on its missile defense program, and Mr. Shultz recently suggested that the United States might have to adopt "a different pattern of SDI testing" that would require the broad interpretation.

The administration has said publicly that there have been important

breakthroughs in the SDI program that require it to reconsider its view on the treaty.

But Monday some congressional critics disputed this view, citing new information about Pentagon plans to speed the development of a key part of the program.

The Defense Department program that would be hastened involves the development of satellites armed with interceptor missiles.

Called the Space-Based Kinetic Kill Vehicle, the satellites would be the first layer in a two-tiered defense under a plan being considered for early SDI deployment.

Last year, the Pentagon said the satellites would be used for three purposes: to hit Soviet missiles, to strike the nuclear warheads once they were dispersed into space and to defend themselves against Soviet attacks in space.

But now the Pentagon's SDI Office has told some officials that the satellites would probably not carry

out all these missions under an early deployment plan. Instead the program would concentrate on hitting Soviet missiles and would not try to fire missiles at warheads in space.

But congressional critics say the Pentagon is backing away from some key objectives to speed the development of SDI and they challenge the assertion that important breakthroughs have been made.

"The reason they can accelerate

the program is that they are downgrading the system and making it less robust," said a congressional aide who has been informed about the development. "What enables them to speed up the program is that they are avoiding some technical problems."

In addition, the congressional critics say that the proposed change in the satellites' capabilities would hurt their defense against the anti-satellite weapons that the Russians might be able to field in the mid-1990s.

For Soviet Activists, Goals Overlap With Gorbachev's

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov stood in his hallway and weighed the question: Is there evidence yet of a real shift in the Soviet handling of human rights, or have there been only gestures designed to deceive the West?

"It's not right to say that it's only propaganda or window-dressing," the physicist and human rights advocate replied, speaking carefully, as if he worried about how his words might sound to friends who look at Mikhail S. Gorbachev and see Machiavelli.

"Objectively, something real is happening," he continued. "How far it's going to go is a complicated question. But I myself have decided that the situation has changed."

A government decree on Feb. 2 freeing dozens of imprisoned dissidents followed the earlier release of Mr. Sakharov from exile and high-level promises of other changes in the Soviet laws and practices affecting human rights.

The latest move stepped up debate among some of the Soviet system's severest critics, the dissidents

themselves, about how much faith to put in Mr. Gorbachev, and what role they should play in his campaign for change.

The sentiment is far from unanimous, the debate scarcely begun. Interviews with dissidents recently released from labor camps and prisons invariably stress the misery of those left behind, and always include the cautionary phrase, "We shall see, we shall see."

But based on recent interviews, there is a growing sense among dissidents, hard to imagine a few months ago, that with each small step the Soviet leader is earning a degree of open-mindedness, a cautious measure of respect and even an offer of help in fighting those who resist his program.

Newly freed dissidents who ask Mr. Sakharov's thinking are told that perhaps it is time for dissenters to speak up where their agenda overlaps with that of Mr. Gorbachev — without muting their pleas for the dissidents still in prison and the world-be-emigrés denied visas.

"It is not a matter of helping Gorbachev, but of helping ourselves," Mr. Sakharov said Sunday.

Sergei Grigoryants, a literary critic who was freed on Thursday from a 10-year sentence for working on an underground human rights journal, agreed, saying: "Gorbachev is doing everything he can to activate people, but he has lots of opposition, both open and secret. His opposition is our problem."

Other disaffected citizens, while applauding signs of change, are wary of applauding the Soviet leader himself, much less enlisting in his wide-ranging campaign for economic and social change.

"It is hard for us to imagine anyone rising so high in this system without himself being corrupt and cynical," said one Soviet Jew who has been waiting nine years for an exit visa.

Since Mr. Sakharov's own release in 1985 from internal exile, 140 other imprisoned dissidents are reported to have been set free.

It is the largest release since hundreds of thousands were freed after the death of Stalin in 1953.

The roster of those freed is a virtual catalog of Soviet dissent. In

addition to human rights crusaders and underground journalists, it includes a Hebrew teacher and members of unofficial Christian sects, who would be organizers of an independent labor union, a handful of Ukrainian nationalists, an unorthodox Marxist or two and several members of a group that wanted to create a nuclear-free zone in the Baltic republics.

Western human rights groups said there were about 800 known cases of prisoners confined for their political or religious beliefs, and hundreds or thousands more estimated but not known by name.

On the testimony of those just released, the dissidents left behind endure miserable conditions: cold, inadequate diets, physical abuse and periods of isolation.

The laws most commonly used to put dissenters in labor camps — primarily the statutes governing "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "slandering the Soviet state" — remain on the books, although there has been speculation that they will be tempered or even repealed.

On emigration, change has been slower. The promised reunion of

divided spouses, an area touted by Soviet officials as a focal point of humanitarian change, has produced sporadic reunions, but some couples remain separated.

Soviet officials said that in January 500 Jews were told they could leave the country, compared with fewer than 1,000 in all of 1986. But the actual emigration figures recorded by Western officials have not reflected such a large increase so far, and Jews still denied exit visas are deeply skeptical that the restrictive policies of recent years will be significantly relaxed.

In recent months the authorities have seemed more inclined to tolerate small, unofficial demonstrations and dissident news conferences. Mr. Sakharov has been invited to appear at an official forum next week.

Some dissidents contend the changes are aimed at luring Westerners to take part in a major human rights conference in Moscow.

Others suggest that the emanations of good will will evaporate once Soviet negotiators have persuaded Americans to sign an arms control treaty.

WORLD BRIEFS

Classroom Boycotts Continue in Spain

MADRID (AP) — Classroom boycotts continued across Spain Tuesday as protesting students prepared for nationwide demonstrations Wednesday, and the Education Ministry appeared ready to agree to compromise on the issue of university entrance examinations, students and ministry sources said.

A ministry spokesman said the education minister, José María Maravall Herrero, agreed Tuesday to put into effect a reform of university entrance examinations to meet student demands that they be made "more objective."

Mr. Maravall met Tuesday for the third time with representatives of the Spanish Federation of Student Associations, the most moderate of the three groups involved in the protests over restrictive university admissions policies and increased funding for scholarships and education. The Students Union has called for demonstrations across Spain Wednesday and a large march in Madrid to the Ministry of Education.

Polish Ministry Summons U.S. Envoy

WARSAW (Reuters) — The U.S. chargé d'affaires, John R. Davis Jr., was summoned to the Polish Foreign Ministry on Tuesday following a Voice of America radio commentary on U.S.-Polish relations, an embassy spokesman said.

"There was a diplomatic exchange," the spokesman said, adding that he did not know whether a protest was issued or simply a request for clarification. The VOA editorial, broadcast Sunday, centered on the visit to Poland by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, and the issue of U.S. economic sanctions.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that VOA had said that final agreement had not been reached during Mr. Whitehead's trip on lifting the sanctions that were imposed after Communist authorities suppressed the Solidarity union movement under martial law in late 1981. "The question of U.S. sanctions never was and never will be the subject of any negotiations or agreement between the American and Polish sides," Mr. Urban said.

Khomeini, at Mosque, Urges 'Victory'

NICOSIA (AP) — The Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, speaking publicly Tuesday for the first time in almost 12 weeks, said his people demanded "war until victory" against Iraq.

The address by the 86-year-old leader at a mosque near his home in north Tehran was made on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The broadcast was monitored in Britain. Portions were also reported by the Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia.

Although some Western news media have reported that Ayatollah Khomeini was in declining health, he spoke in a strong and steady voice during the 17-minute speech. He said Iranian troops were battling for a "divine cause" in the war against Iraq but added that his country's people had experienced "bitter moments because of our spiritual condition."



Ayatollah Khomeini

U.S. May Indict Israeli in Pollard Case

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Justice Department has notified a senior Israeli Air Force commander, Brigadier General Avieli Selig, that it is pressing ahead with an investigation of his role in the Jonathan Pollard spy case that could lead to his indictment, according to sources.

In the last two weeks, the sources said, the department has also sent letters informing three other Israelis that it is moving to revoke their immunity from prosecution they were granted earlier in the case. Investigators now believe the three Israelis lied or withheld crucial information in the probe, sources said. Mr. Pollard, a former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, pleaded guilty in June to selling U.S. military secrets to Israel.

The three Israelis whose immunity is being revoked are Rafael Eitan, a former adviser on terrorism to Israeli prime minister; Joseph Yagur, a former science consul at Israel's New York consulate; and Irif Erh, a former secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Panel Gets Excerpts of Reagan Notes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan has turned over excerpts from his personal notes on the Iran-contra affair to the commission investigating the conduct of the National Security Council, his spokesman said Tuesday.

Marlin Fitzwater, deputy White House press secretary, said the notes had "been delivered." He was unable to say in what form or quantity.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan will be interviewed for a second time by the special panel, headed by former Senator John Tower of Texas. The commission was created by the president.

For the Record

U.S. Democrats decided Tuesday on Atlanta as the site of their national convention in 1988. The selection committee in Washington first voted 44-13 to hold it in Atlanta rather than in Houston, the other leading contender, and then made the choice unanimous.

A Colombian extradited to the United States pleaded not guilty Monday in Jacksonville, Florida, to charges of conspiracy to import cocaine, cocaine distribution and racketeering. Carlos Lehder Rivas, 37, who U.S. authorities say is a leader of the world's largest narcotics ring, was held without bond.

Eastern Airlines agreed to pay a record fine of \$9.5 million for safety and record-keeping violations, the largest civil penalty ever collected by the U.S. government, the Justice Department announced Tuesday. (UPI)

ALLIES: Europe Questions Reagan Administration Grip on Foreign Policy

BRITISH prime minister having been given in November at Camp David.

"We do not understand 'consultations' to mean telling us five minutes before it happens," one German official said. "We expect to have consultations within the alliance. Otherwise the word 'consultations' has no meaning."

The Europeans were concerned that a meeting held as American warships were gathering off the Lebanese coast might provoke the murder of some hostages, and in effect they argued that the administration's muscular diplomacy in the eastern Mediterranean was counterproductive.

FLEE: Marseille's Sewer Rat Gang Hands the Police a Stinging Setback

(Continued from Page 1)

of the police in Corsica and who have negotiated the surrender of dozens of armed criminals, appealed to the bank robbers to give up.

"You're wasting your time," a gang member replied. "We want \$30 million and two cars."

But the demand was a trick — the gang had its underground escape route ready.

Shortly after 7 P.M. the stalemate ended when a bank employee ran out to tell the police: "They've gone. You can come in."

The 23 hostages were safe but Mr. Broussard emerged to acknowledge: "They've vanished. We've been tricked."

A female hostage later described how shortly before 7 P.M. the robbers told their prisoners they would soon be free.

The savings bank branch was due to close in December but the move was postponed after new premises were damaged by a bomb.

FAO to Send Food Aid To Refugees in Africa

ROME — The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announced Tuesday that emergency food aid worth more than \$7 million will be sent to refugees and other displaced persons in several African countries.

Most of the aid — almost \$4.5 million — will be used to supply Ethiopian refugees in eastern Sudan with grain, vegetables and edible oil.

McFARLANE: Police Treat Case as Suicide Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, on the question of whether Mr. Reagan approved the first shipment of U.S. weapons sent to Iran, an initiative in which he had played a major role.

Reporters who had interviewed him in recent weeks described him as looking drawn, tired and extremely pale and tense.

Mr. McFarlane was admitted to the hospital just two hours before he was scheduled to testify before the Tower Commission, the presidential panel investigating the role of the National Security Council in the sale of weapons to Iran and the secret transfer of funds to Nicaraguan rebels.

A friend said that Mr. McFarlane was not looking forward to a spring of testifying about the controversy. "He didn't relish being put in the position he's in," the friend said.

He noted that Mr. McFarlane's testimony had contradicted that of

the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, on the question of whether Mr. Reagan approved the first shipment of U.S. weapons sent to Iran, an initiative in which he had played a major role.

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Reagan May Support Medicare Expansion

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to support a health insurance program for catastrophic illness that would expand Medicare coverage of elderly people, administration officials said. The decision would end more than two months of debate that produced an impasse within the administration.

The program for catastrophic illness would be similar to one proposed in November by the secretary of health and human services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, the officials said Monday.

Under the plan, an elderly person would pay \$4.92 a month in Medicare premiums on top of the \$17.90 a month now charged. In return, Medicare would cover an unlimited number of days of hospital care, and the beneficiary's out-of-pocket payments for Medicare-covered services would be limited to \$2,000 a year. Under current law, there is no such limit.

Dr. Bowen said most of the 31 million Medicare beneficiaries would sign up for the additional coverage offered under his plan. If 30 million people paid the \$59 annual premium, the government could collect nearly \$1.8 billion a year. Government actuaries believe that would be enough to cover the cost of new benefits.

Representative Willis D. Gradyson Jr. of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means subcommittee on health, signaled the president's decision in a memorandum to other Republicans in Congress after a White House meeting last week.

"The administration has agreed to support a plan very similar to the original Bowen plan," Mr. Gradyson wrote, and he said the White House would submit a detailed legislative proposal later this month.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan had not made a final decision on the options submitted to him over the weekend, but they predicted that Mr. Gradyson's account would be proved correct.

With a presidential decision imminent, opponents of the plan are mobilizing a last effort to persuade Mr. Reagan to reject it.

Conservatives in and out of the government have argued strenuously against the plan, contending that the Medicare program should not be expanded at the expense of the health insurance industry.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, has been one of the leading critics of the Bowen plan, saying it would increase U.S. spending and replace a competitive private insurance market with a government monopoly.

Last week, however, Mr. Sprinkel withdrew his proposal to give people vouchers, or coupons, with which they could buy private insurance for catastrophic illness; administration officials said, because congressional hearings at the end of last month made clear that the voucher proposal would not be taken seriously on Capitol Hill.

In addition to Mr. Sprinkel, critics of the Bowen plan include James C. Miller 3d, director of the Office of Management and Budget; Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Charles D. Hobbs, assistant to the president for policy development.

But administration officials said they expected Mr. Reagan to support a proposal like the Bowen plan for several reasons. He has been told by Republican members of Congress that it would be futile for him to oppose it. He does not want

a battle over the issue with Congress and within the administration, opponents of the Bowen plan have not come up with a comprehensive alternative.

■ **Abortion Funds Opposed**
Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

When the Texas legislature ordered the wearing of seat belts in cars, "people hereabouts had a good laugh," Robert Reinhold reported from Houston for The New York Times: "That, they said, would work about as well as the one setting the speed limit at 55 miles an hour."

But to general astonishment, Texas leads the United States in compliance with seat belt laws. Studies show that more than seven of every 10 drivers are buckling up in Houston, Dallas and Austin, as against about one in four in New York and Chicago and one in two in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Twenty-four of the 50 states have seat belt laws.

"How," asks Mr. Reinhold, "could this happen in Texas, land of the free, of wide-open spaces, a place where few politicians would dare to repeat such rights of Texans as drinking while driving and driving the pickup truck on the beach?"

The proposal represents a last-ditch attempt by the administration to enact its anti-abortion stance into law in its final two years. It is also seen as a political payoff to opponents of abortion who have criticized the administration for not pursuing their cause more vigorously.

For six years, the administration has been almost entirely unsuccessful in carrying out its agenda on conservative social issues. Violators risk fines of \$25 to \$50, and state troopers have been writing about 7,000 tickets a month.

"No one expected Texas to be a model state," says a spokesman

AMERICAN TOPICS

The Thing to Wear In Texas: Seat Belts

for the Insurance Institute in Washington. "The nice thing is that if it can happen in Texas, it can happen in any state."

Short Takes



Reuters-Lif
G. Gordon Liddy playing a crooked CIA agent in the "Miami Vice" series.

543 Howard Street, San Francisco, California 94105, U.S.A.

In a 1909 letter opposing the idea that immigrants be required to learn English, Telesco Vincent Powdery wrote that as mayor of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1882, he helped find a job for a young Italian stonemason who "couldn't speak a word of English." He wrote: "In 1898, as Commissioner General of Immigration, I passed upon the contracts for the erection of the Ellis Island Immigrant Station. The contract for the stone work in the foundation of the building was let to Frank Cariucci, the Italian immigrant boy of 1882. Just take another trip to Ellis Island and note how well the work was done." Mr. Cariucci was the grandfather of Frank Cariucci, President Ronald Reagan's new national security adviser.

Shorter Takes: G. Gordon Liddy, 55, who spent 52 months in prison for his part in the Watergate break-in, says, "I like short introductions, because for years mine was 'Will the defendant please rise?'" • Tom Shales, television critic for The Washington Post, wrote that two actors in a drama, "The Two Mrs. Grenvilles," are "such lightweights, it's hard to believe they'd leave footprints on a beach."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Liberace AIDS Confirmed

Los Angeles Times Service

INDIO, California — The pianist Liberace died of pneumonia "due to or as a consequence" of AIDS, according to the Riverside County coroner.

Reporting the results of an autopsy on the 57-year-old entertainer, who died Feb. 4, the coroner, Raymond Carrillo, said Monday that Liberace also had pulmonary heart disease and calcification of a heart valve, which may have contributed to his death but was not the immediate cause.

The cause cited by the coroner, cytomegalovirus pneumonia, is an "opportunistic infection" that is a frequent cause of

death in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Liberace's physician, Dr. Ronald Daniels, gave as the cause of death heart failure brought on by subacute encephalopathy, or degenerative brain disease. Riverside County officials refused to accept the death certificate because Mr. Carrillo had not been contacted as required in the case of a possible contagious disease.

Asked whether he felt attempts had been made to mislead officials, Mr. Carrillo said:

"I firmly believe that somebody along the line wanted to pull a fast one on us. They probably pulled something they thought they could get away with."

3 Charged With Murder In Racial Attack in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Three teenagers were charged Tuesday with murder in a racial attack in which a white mob beat three black men and chased one of them onto a highway, where he was killed by a

car. Nine other youths were charged with lesser crimes.

The suspects, age 16 to 18, surrendered Tuesday morning to the police in the New York City borough of Queens, where the attack took place Dec. 20. All 12 defendants pleaded not guilty.

Those charged with murder were Jon Lester, Scott Kern and Robert Riley, all 17 years old. Mr. Riley was described by Charles J. Hyne, the special prosecutor in the case, as the only defendant who cooperated in the investigation.

The other charges against the teenagers included attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, rioting, inciting to riot, conspiracy and criminal facilitation.

The indictments were sought by Mr. Hyne, who took over the investigation from the Queens district attorney, John J. Santucci.

The two surviving victims of the attack had refused to cooperate with Mr. Santucci, resulting in the dismissal of earlier charges of murder, manslaughter and assault against three white youths.

Widely viewed as the racial incident that has most deeply shaken New York City in recent years, the attack took place on the night of Dec. 19.

Although some details have varied, the basic outline of the incident has remained consistent: A group of white youths, hearing that three blacks were in their community, chased them with a baseball bat and a tree limb, and beat them.

(AP, NYT)

Managua, Pro-U.S. Side Squabble at EC Meeting

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — A conference of European Community and Central American nations entered its second and final day on Tuesday following diplomatic squabbling that marred efforts to discuss progress on regional peace and economic peace.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, whose country now holds the EC presidency, urged frank discussions by Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Without the political will to reach a settlement in the region, he said, no amount of economic aid will help.

Squabbling between Nicaragua and its pro-U.S. neighbors has marred the conference. At the opening ceremony, Nicaragua objected to El Salvador's speaking on behalf of Central America.

To avoid a scene, Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta of El Salvador stayed away from the ceremony but he later denounced

what he called Nicaragua's "propaganda game."

The incident "shows once again that the real lack of political will for peace lies with" Nicaragua, he said at a news conference.

European delegates, meanwhile, were privately questioning the point of the EC initiative, begun in 1984 in San José, Costa Rica.

"There's no reason in us coming over here to show solidarity if the Central American countries themselves can't work out their differences," said a senior European envoy. "I've never been to a meeting that had so little substance."

Since 1983, the so-called Contadora group, Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia, has tried to reach a negotiated solution to the tension and civil wars in Central America.

Delegates at the two-day EC meeting said the EC was likely to include in its final statement an expression of support for the Contadora group, whose foreign ministers are taking part in the meeting.

Wave of Strikes Is Planned in Greece

Reuters

ATHENS — The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, battling to maintain an unpopular wage policy, faces a week of strikes throughout Greece beginning on Thursday.

The stoppages have been called by trade unions that brought Greece to a standstill last month with a 24-hour general strike to protest government austerity measures.

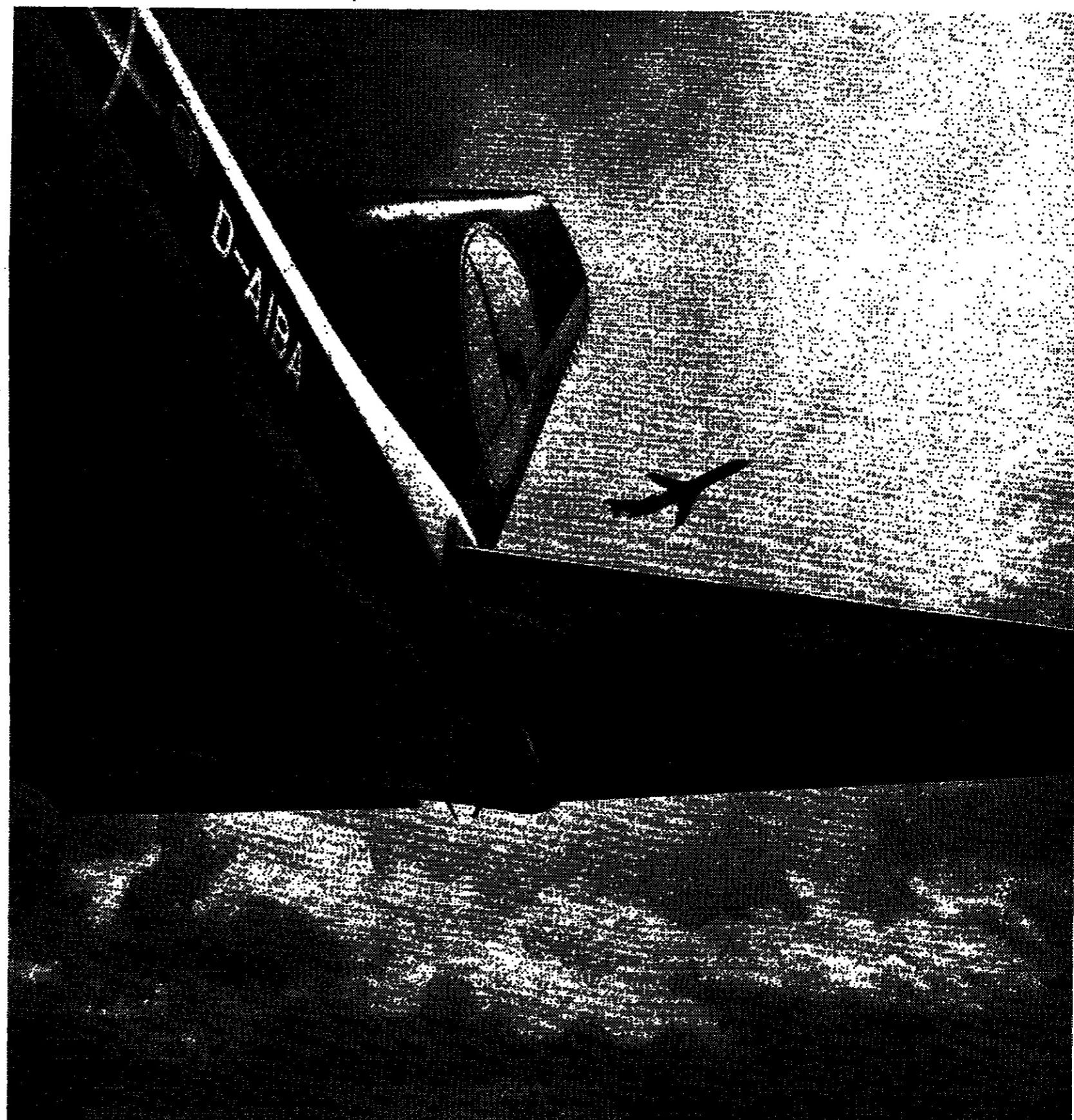
The workers are demanding increases in wages, which have been frozen since the government's two-

year austerity program was introduced in October 1985.

Constantine Mitsotakis, the opposition leader, said that the industrial action could force Mr. Papandreou to call early general elections. But Mr. Papandreou, who shuffled his government Thursday for the 12th time since coming to office in 1981, has vowed his administration will run its full course until 1989.

The new series of stoppages is to begin with a 24-hour nationwide strike by workers in the private sector. Bank clerks will also stage a weeklong strike. Trade unions plan to hold a rally Thursday.

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 **Lufthansa**

Tokyo Models Itself For the 21st Century

Planners Hope to Lure Businesses With Cheaper Offices and Housing

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Every two decades this century Tokyo has reshaped itself, and in the late 1980s it is doing so once again, with potentially significant consequences at home and overseas.

Along a stretch of Tokyo Bay, turned platinum in the pale winter sun, construction crews recently began to build a bridge that will connect the harbor to a man-made island.

Within a few years, city planners say, that now-bare dot of artificial land will become a "teleport," a \$12 billion complex of office buildings, cultural halls and telecommunications stations.

Not far away, at the mouth of the Sumida River, private developers and the Tokyo metropolitan government are creating something called River City 21, a self-contained village of hotels, shopping malls, theaters and high-rise condominiums for 7,500 residents.

Four miles (about 6.5 kilometers) from the water, in a skyscraper canyon called Shinjuku, work has begun on a billion-dollar City Hall. Elsewhere, plans are in various stages of development for commercial and apartment buildings to be plunked atop abandoned rail freight yards, for office towers to rise above venerable Tokyo Station and for a fish market, already the world's largest, to be expanded in the Tsukiji section.

Twice in the past Tokyo had to rebuild from top to bottom: in 1923 after an earthquake and again in 1945 after wartime bombing. Just before the Olympic Games were held here in 1964, another burst of construction helped push the capital westward from its traditional center, the Imperial Palace.

Now Tokyo is changing in spectacular, multibillion-dollar style as it tries to turn itself into what its governor, Shunichi Suzuki, calls a "world city."

The ambition is fed by national government efforts in the last two years to make it easier and more attractive for foreign banks and other financial institutions to do business in Tokyo. A good deal of the planned construction is devoted to office space and housing for companies based overseas, hundreds of which are reportedly eager to come to Japan.

All they are waiting for, business executives say, is affordable space to become available in this land-starved city, where a square foot of property sells for as much as

\$22,500. Apartment rents in some neighborhoods are heart-stopping, routinely running to \$10,000 a month and higher without utilities.

Eventually, Mr. Suzuki predicts, Tokyo will rival New York and London as a financial center. Keizo Tange, one of Japan's leading architects, also sees a rosy future, although he is concerned that ordinary Japanese are being squeezed out of the central city.

"Paris is a symbol of the 19th century, although it's still a cultural center," Mr. Tange said. "Manhattan may be the symbol of the 20th century. If we can succeed in our plans, Tokyo could become the model for the 21st century."

The Tokyo metropolitan government has designs — some already begun, most still on the boards — for 177 major projects, which are expected to cost \$100 billion in public and private funds over the next decade.

Many of the projects, such as



Skyscrapers rising behind a residential area in the Shinjuku section of Tokyo.

While the capital looks hopefully to the future, local officials elsewhere in Japan repeatedly express concern that Tokyo is gaining too much importance at their expense. Each year the desirability of relocating here grows, as Japanese settle into the "information society," their popular catch phrase for an economy that is increasingly computer-based and service-oriented.

In the last four years, according to estimates by the National Tax Administration Agency, 30,000 Japanese companies have moved their head offices here. Foreigners feel the pull as well. A survey of 1,050 large foreign companies conducted last year by a private consulting group showed that 78 percent had put their Japanese offices in the capital.

Tokyo has been downtown Japan for decades, a combination of New York, Washington and Los Angeles, with bits of Chicago and Boston thrown in.

The capital is the center of one of the world's most densely populated regions. Nearly 12 million people live in its 23 wards and 41 suburbs, towns and villages, some of which

sit on tiny islands well into the Pacific Ocean. About one of every four Japanese — 27.5 million people — lives within a 30-mile radius of the Imperial Palace.

There is a similar concentration of knowledge and power. Tokyo, according to surveys, has 45 percent of the country's writers, 52 percent of its computer software specialists, 47 percent of its certified public accountants and 35 percent of its artists and craftsmen.

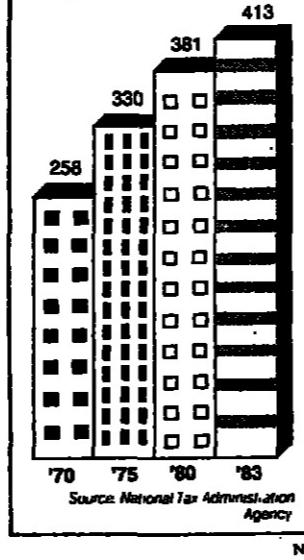
It is in an unassimilable position for the new "information society." A 1982 government study, the most recent of its kind, showed that 84.7 percent of all Japanese television broadcasts, newspaper articles, pieces of mail, telephone calls and other "information transmissions" had originated from the capital.

Still, the burgeoning city looks to Tokyo Bay for its salvation.

For Mr. Tange, the bubbly forecast of Tokyo as the city of the 21st century rests heavily on this type of development. "Frankly speaking," the architect said, "if we must make do with the existing downtown area, there is no hope."

But Mr. Suzuki said there was no

Companies Move In
Corporate headquarters in Tokyo, in thousands.



Source: National Tax Administration Agency

N.Y.T.

question that the Japanese capital would keep stretching its limits. "Tokyo's growth cannot stop," he said. "It is inevitable."

U.S. Denounces 'Intimidation' Of Botswana by South Africa

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The United States protested Tuesday as "unwarranted" and against international law what it said were threats by the South African government against Botswana over the presence there last week of officials of the African National Congress.

The U.S. Embassy in Gabarone, Botswana's capital, said in a statement that no government had the right "to dictate the visa and immigration policies or decisions of any other sovereign state with regard to unarmed foreign individuals, however controversial they may be."

The embassy said the United States was deeply concerned "about the increasing South African efforts to intimidate the government of Botswana."

A senior embassy official in Gabarone said the statement stemmed from a protest by South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, over the appearance last week of ANC officials at a conference of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference in Gabarone. The U.S. statement was issued in response to inquiries and cleared by the State Department.

The embassy official said the South African government had threatened to take unspecified measures "considered necessary" because two members of the outlawed ANC, the main guerrilla force battling white-minority rule in South Africa, had attended the conference.

The two ANC officials were identified as Jacob Zuma and Lambert Moloi, although the U.S. embassy said the organization was represented at the conference by its secretary-general, Alfred Nzo.

A spokesman for Mr. Botha denied that South Africa had threatened Botswana, which in the past has been the target of cross-border incursions by South African security forces in search of guerrilla targets.

About 32,000 of them have settled here after fleeing eastern Angola, a traditional battleground between Angola's Marxist government and Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. About 23,000 refugees have entered Zaire from Angola's oil-producing northern provinces, the scene of a new UNITA front.

Mr. Botha "pointed out that the South African government views the presence in neighboring countries of persons who plan violence in South Africa in a very serious light," the spokesman said.

Separately, the South African government averted a transportation crisis at the border with Botswana after officials of the ostensibly independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana announced that they would require visas from Zimbabwean and Botswanan freight train crews.

Bophuthatswana, apparently seeking diplomatic recognition, told the authorities in Harare last week that Zimbabwean crews driving trains across Botswana to South

Africa would require visas to cross the homeland, which is not recognized by any government other than South Africa's.

Over the line to the port of Durban.

■ Panel Calls for Sanctions

A government-appointed commission called Tuesday on the Reagan administration to lead its major allies into economic sanctions against South Africa. Reuters reported from Washington.

The call was rejected by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who appointed the 12 commission members.

"The administration continues to maintain its skepticism about the efficacy of broad punitive sanctions in bringing about peaceful change in South Africa," a State Department spokesman said.

Angolans Fleeing War Find Sanctuary in Zaire

Refugees Grateful to Escape Politics

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

the Zairian government deep in southeastern Zaire's wooded savanna.

On a visit that UN officials said was the first by a Western reporter to one of the camps, the refugees presented a view of Angola's 10-year civil war that differs from the ideological analyses popular in Washington or Moscow.

"When the UNITA guerrillas came, they didn't kill anyone or rob the people," Mr. Lucas said of an attack last year on Cabombo, his hometown in Angola. "But they started blowing up bridges and raining government buildings. You can't destroy things like that."

So Mr. Lucas, his wife and their six children embarked on a weeklong, 100-mile (160-kilometer) trek that brought them to safety in Zaire. The Lucasas are part of a flood of 55,000 Angolans who have fled the civil war in Angola for Zaire in the last 18 months.

About 32,000 of them have settled here after fleeing eastern Angola, a traditional battleground between Angola's Marxist government and Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. About 23,000 refugees have entered Zaire from Angola's oil-producing northern provinces, the scene of a new UNITA front.

On the other side is UNITA's largely rural-based insurgency, led by Mr. Savimbi and armed by South Africa and the United States.

The refugees — a mix of independents, UNITA sympathizers and government sympathizers — said in interviews that they were pessimistic that Angola's warring parties would be reconciled anytime soon. All said they wanted to return to Angola, but several talked quietly of settling permanently in Zaire or moving to Zambia.

"Angola is no good — it will be a long time before it is in shape," said Fulis Manginal, a peasant from the Angolan village of Luan. "I want to go to Zambia where I have family."

Many of the refugees said they fled to Zaire to escape UNITA attacks on poorly defended towns.

"I am independent, not tied to UNITA or MPLA," said Justino Antonio Chilenga, 44, a teacher. "But UNITA attacked Luau with bombs and mortars. The city had no protection."

Several young men said they had fled to avoid being drafted by either side. Other refugees said that they had relatives on both sides of the civil war. Such admissions would rarely be voiced in Angola.

Once the refugees reach this part of Zaire, they are settled in Kisenge or in one of two other villages, Divuma and Tshimbimbwa. The villages were established about 50 miles from the Angolan border to protect the refugees from cross-border raids by either armed faction.

"No politics here," said Paulo Abreu, 31, as a group of young men around him nodded approvingly.

Paul Siham, a Canadian aid worker, added: "Most of these people got caught in the cross fire. They don't really belong to UNITA or the MPLA."

In the camps, the High Commissioner provides the refugees with the fundamentals for starting life anew: axes, shovels, cooking pots, clothes, blankets, chickens, goats and seeds for food crops. A team of Belgian doctors and nurses from the aid group Doctors Without Borders visits each camp once a week.

Each refugee receives rations of flour, beans, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, soap and soya meal, according to Mr. Siham.

"It's funny to watch the refugees," said Urbain Vintz, a Belgian agronomist who has had contact with them since 1984. "The Communists are always having meetings and giving speeches about colonialism. The others have already adapted to Zaire's liberal economy and are busy on money-making projects."

Beijing and the Future of Hong Kong

China Is Said to Oppose Democratic Changes in the Colony

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — With a series of political reforms due here over the next several months, China has intensified its opposition to significant change in the territory's government, according to local officials and British diplomatic sources.

Chinese negotiators have privately pressured Britain in recent weeks to block the initiation of direct balloting in legislative elections scheduled for next year, British sources say. At the same time, Britain appears to have redoubled its efforts to influence public opinion on the issue.

These latest political signals, which coincide with a campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" on the mainland, have renewed longstanding fears that China will not permit a genuinely representative government to develop in Hong Kong.

The extent of political change here has been a contentious issue since London and Beijing agreed three years ago on the territory's return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, when lesser Britain signed in the last century run out.

Although the Chinese-British accord guarantees Hong Kong's political and economic autonomy for 50 years after 1997, China has been highly critical of Britain's efforts to develop a system of government that would replace the colonial administration.

China's paramount concern now, according to British officials and other observers, is that changes introduced by Britain do not dictate, in effect, the contents of the basic law, a draft of which is to be published by early next year.

Britain is to issue a series of proposals on a new political structure

for

Hong Kong this spring. After gathering public opinion on them, the proposals are to be published in their completed form later this year.

This final "white paper" is intended as the basis on which Hong Kong will evolve politically over the next decade.

But a series of newspaper articles in the Chinese-language press last week said Britain may undermine local political changes by barring direct elections in a post-1997 constitution, or basic law, that is now preparing for Hong Kong.

While Beijing delivered such a threat, British officials acknowledged that tension on both sides over the election issue has been increasing.

China has neither confirmed nor denied the reports. The reports have been interpreted among Hong Kong officials as an effort, one said, "to kill local enthusiasm for anything like a one-man, one-vote system."

Since the reports were published, however, a senior Chinese official has emphasized on two occasions that China's attitude toward elections and other issues remains unchanged.

China's paramount concern now, according to British officials and other observers, is that changes introduced by Britain do not dictate, in effect, the contents of the basic law, a draft of which is to be published by early next year.

British officials say they have detected no change in China's attitude toward Hong Kong since Beijing began its drive against political liberals in January.

At present, 24 of the council's 56 members have been elected by professional associations and district boards, with the remainder chosen by the colonial governor. Some council members have led a campaign to have a quarter of all seats opened to direct election next year.

British officials say they have detected no change in China's attitude toward Hong Kong since Beijing began its drive against political liberals in January.

The rally was held at a private house in a suburb and attended by Spanish, Argentine, French and West German diplomats.

Mr. Taylor entered the house but the police used tear gas to prevent

Rally Ruffles U.S. Envoy to Paraguay

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — U.S. Marines rescued the American ambassador to Paraguay from a rally in his support after the police broke up the gathering with tear gas, witnesses said.

"This is shameful," two opposition Liberal Radical Party deputies, Luis Kalzen and Nestor Morañas, said Tuesday in a joint statement on the incidents at Monday night's rally, which they attended.

"It was not a political rally but simply an act of solidarity," they added.

The rally was organized by the opposition group Women for Democracy in solidarity with Ambassador Clyde Taylor, who in recent weeks has clashed with General Alfredo Stroessner's government over curtailment of press freedoms.

about 300 people from joining him, the witnesses said. Mr. Taylor called the embassy for a Marine patrol and left under its protection, they said. No one was hurt and there were no arrests, the police said.

high schools, establish department-wide examinations and reduce the number of times students can re-take exams after failing.

Gorbachev Meets Aden Aide

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had talks Tuesday with Ali Salim al-Bayd, head of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party of South Yemen.

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The Radiance Of Rhoda Scott

By Mike Zwernin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rhoda Scott began to play the organ in Dorothy, New Jersey, at the age of seven because her father was an Episcopal minister and there was always one in his church. She memorized the hymn book and did "some terrible things to poor Bach" while learning to read music by what she calls "spontaneous revelation."

Now "48 and a half," her easy smile, youthful close-cropped hair and contagious enthusiasm belie chronological age. On stage she radiates the joy of someone who plays rather than works music. She plays jazz, pop, classical and gospel on the organ with equal *jouie de vivre*. After living in France for 19 years, continuing a line that has included Bricktop, Hazel Scott (no relation) and Josephine Baker, Scott has become an "Afro-Américaine de Paris" par excellence.

Her academic credentials include a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music, where she eventually joined the faculty, a diploma from the Kodaly School in Budapest, Hungary, and the Alliance Française *Diplôme Supérieur d'Etudes Françaises Modernes*. She has performed at the Newport and Antibes jazz festivals, the Salle Pleyel and the Olympia Théâtre in Paris, and Count Basie's Lounge in Harlem, while working with Tiny Grimes, Eric Dolphy, Herbie Von Karajan (in his choir, singing Beethoven's Ninth at Carnegie Hall), Thad Jones and Toots Thielemans. Artur Rubenstein told a Radio Luxembourg interviewer that he considered Rhoda Scott to be a "very great virtuoso."

Some members of her father's congregation, whom she accompanied on Sundays, asked her to join their pop group. She started on piano but because she preferred the organ the group bought her one. At age 18 she was working her way through Westminster Choir College in Princeton with weekends around South Jersey and Philadelphia with "the guys."

They played Ray Charles and Arthur Prysock songs and she began to learn her current repertoire of more than 1,000 standards. She also began to appreciate the unique independence built into the electric Hammond organ and developed an astonishing foot technique to provide her own bass line (barefoot) on the pedal-board. The Hammond's two keyboards and large assortment of hand stops provide such a cornucopia of tonal and rhythmic possibilities that by adding only a drummer she could work as a band.

But she was still "going to church regularly" and wasn't happy about the prospect of being a "female entertainer" in a long series of cocktail lounges leading to Las Vegas. After studying composition with Nadia Boulanger in Fontainebleau in 1967, she vowed to come back to France, where "musician" was not a pejorative term. The French recording magnate Eddie Barclay and his sidekick Raoul Saint-Yves heard her in New York and invited her to play at the Biblioquet in St. Germain-des-Prés, a club managed by Saint-Yves. They married in 1969 and he became her manager, because, she said, "We didn't want to have that kind of relationship where one person was



Rhoda Scott in performance.

on planes and in hotels all the time and the other was stuck at home." They now live in a small town near Chartres with two Haitian children they adopted as babies.

"I'm a fair singer," she said about what most people consider to be her excellent trained voice. "I only sing three or four songs a night and maybe more would open some career possibilities but when people ask me, 'Why don't you sing more?' I figure I've struck a happy medium. Otherwise they might say, 'she plays the organ okay but why does she sing so much?'

Rhoda Scott's public auto-criti-

cism sounds more like a prayer than a confession. "I have a tendency to speed up. When I coordinate two hands on two keyboards, the syncopation does not always stay where it ought to be. Then my foot tries to catch up on the pedals. This can be very hard on a drummer because he's outnumbered. Drummers tell me they have this problem with organists in general. It's like the bass player and pianist both speeding up together. Sometimes I get carried away by enthusiasm of *feu* — sorry, stagefright. I tell drummers, 'Hold me back hold me back.'

By Robert Cushman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Boom time is over, at least for the present. Plays are closing all over the West End. To tide their theaters over, managers are turning to one-man shows,

THE LONDON STAGE

which may not make fortunes but are unlikely to lose them.

Cream of this modest crop is "Siegfried Sassoon," a portrait of the World War I poet assembled and performed by Peter Barkworth. It was a great success at the miniature Hampstead Theatre, and has now moved to the larger Apollo. Barkworth fills it — spiritually, that is — with surprising ease. You never feel that the performance is rattling around inside a shell too big for it.

In the program, Barkworth notes that though Sassoon died in 1967 his life really ended when the Great War did. The rest was reminiscence. The anti-climax could have its own interest but Barkworth keeps it out. He shows us the young Anglo-Jewish Sassoon discovering that boarding school does not live up to the fantasies he derived from the story books, and then making the same discovery about war.

Barkworth draws on Sassoon's poems, diaries, and copious autobiographies, which he claims to keep "as free from . . . artificial colorings as possible." In one sense this is true: He has added no words of his own. In his acting though, he colors recklessly. The more virulent Sassoon's pacifism becomes, the more rhetorically and passionately Barkworth delivers the verse. But poetry works by suggestion, not by inflation. The most memorable moment is the dryest: Barkworth's de-

livery of a three-line squib — loaded light verse, really — about a commanding officer who aroused affection in two of his men, "but he did for them both with his plan of attack."

There are also some great prose moments of throwaway humor. Barkworth has honed his technique on light comedy in the theater and domestic drama on television. He is a master of urbane angst: that peculiarly English blend of smooth

Some of his shows have recently been re-run. Individually they are not the masterpieces one remembered but collectively they are very impressive. Between them Hancock and his writers created a great comic figure, vain, bumptious, cowardly, snobbish, gullible: everyman, in fact.

Colin Bennett's play presents Hancock's biography as if experienced and narrated by the Hancock persona. There was probably con-

Hancock and his writers created a great comic figure, vain, bumptious, cowardly, snobbish, gullible: everyman, in fact.

voice and furrowed brow perhaps best typified by the late James Mason. He has steered clear of the classics. This performance makes you wish that he hadn't; he might have found there an ampler medium for the poetry that is undoubtedly in him.

I don't know whether the Boulevard counts as a West End theater. Geographically it does, it is right in the center of Soho. It is in fact attached to the Raymond Revuebar, London's glossiest strip joint. The theater, though, is anything but glossy and economically it is definitely fringed.

It offers another portrait of a dead hero, "Hancock's Finest Hour." Tony Hancock, Britain's greatest television comedian, an icon of the '50s and '60s, ended as a suicide in Australia, but had in fact been destroying himself for most of his life, partly through alcohol, partly through casting off everybody who helped him to success.

siderable overlap between the two, anyway and the device enables him to tell a pitiful tale unsentimentally, since the fictitious Hancock, though always defeated, was never pathetic. He has quoted little of his original scripts but he has written in their style and their rhythms. There are some strained showbiz links, and it would mean nothing to an audience ignorant of the life and work, but within those limits this is an impressive piece.

It is brilliantly performed by Jim McManus. At his first appearance, in astrakhan collar and bowler hat, it is Hancock to the life. For five minutes you doubt his voice. The inflections are impeccable but the actual quality is slightly off. (Hancock, like Sinatra, is inimitable.) After that you accept the actor as his own man and forget about impersonation. This is not a one-man show; he has a couple of helpers. Ann Penfold plays all the relevant ill-used women. Not only does she move lightly and speedily

from one to another but she beams in each spasm of grief, affection or anger with uncompromising un-exaggerated truth.

The Tricycle is a northwest London theater that opened a few years ago in a fog of worthiness. A new director, Nicolas Kent, has now energized it and has almost, in his emphasis on plays with black or Irish themes, given community theater a good name.

Currently he plays host to a revival of James Baldwin's 1955 "The Amen Corner." This begins with a gospel meeting so rousingly enjoyable that it is minutes before we notice another portion of the stage dominated by a kitchen table. The heart sinks. Soon the singing will stop and the domestic rows will start. So they do, revealing that Sister Margaret Alexander, whom we have heard preaching against worldliness with unforgiving fervor, is a tyrant and a bigot in her own home. This is actually no great surprise, and her comeuppance is dramatically a foregone conclusion. Baldwin's attempt to complicate matters by pitting her intrinsically against the petty intrigues and ambitions of her congregation but he is not skillful enough to play one plot against other.

There is enough humor and enough feeling for the actors to bite on. Add the music and you get an experience. Carmen Munroe, a fiery and astirring Sister Margaret, commands a cast that seems to grow stronger by the minute. The more you get to know them, the more you believe. Community theater, in the soggy sociological sense, aims to create a bond, usually spurious, between actors and audience. This show, more valuable, creates a community on the stage.

Box Step and Body Language

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Side, together, forward. Side, together, back. Quick, quick, slow." The instructions had the sound of a dance and deportment class in an elementary school gym. But the students being introduced to the box step were from Barnard and Columbia Colleges, and they applauded when Bruce Powell told them: "You have just learned the box step, and you must never forget it. It's like learning the first few words in another language."

Indeed, the fox-trot, rumba and lindy constitute different body language for a generation reared in the school of dancing loosely known as disco, or improvised gyration. When the Barnard Student Government Association hired the Sammy Kaye orchestra to play at the college's Winter Ball, the organizers realized that few guests would know how to "touch dance" to the music of the big band era.

Powell, an administrator at the university's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and a former dance teacher, was recruited to give lessons for a week, and more than 90 students showed up for the first two days sessions.

There were no illusions about what Powell could accomplish in two short sessions. "Obviously I won't turn them into super dancers," he said on arriving at the McIntosh Student Center at Barnard, where both the classes and the ball were to be held. "The object is not so much dancing as it is social grace and learning how to politely hold another person."

Powell, who once taught the hustle at a dance studio in exchange for lessons in ballroom dancing, started from scratch. He had the students form two long lines, made them clap to the beat and showed them how to walk their way through the box step. Once they had mastered enough to pair off, he scurried about the floor giving geometric appraisals and advice.

Among his words of counsel were these:

"What you need to know about holding a partner is mainly that you need some resistance for balance. The idea is if you push on her back, she will feel your lead."



Getting the hang of it.

"Your eyes don't move your feet. Don't look down. But don't stare into each other's eyes either. You will bump into someone."

"A good dancer has a good sense of geometry, like a figure skater."

"Keep the steps a size your partner can handle, no bigger than a walking step."

Although some students were clearly tentative about their dancing, counting out loud to the beat, they were just as clearly delighted to be doing dances they had seen only in old movies or on those occasions when their parents danced.

"We never heard of ballroom dancing" back home in Kalispell, Montana, said Susan Beams, Columbia '87, "and certainly never knew of it being taught anywhere. This is more fun than rock and roll!" Nodding in agreement, her partner, Gary Rempe, also Columbia '87, said: "In Orwell, New York, we did square dancing and rock at school dances. Nothing like this."

Andy Cadel, a Columbia sophomore, and Amy Keyishian, a Barnard sophomore, had both wanted to go to a similar dance put on last fall by the Columbia Greens, a campus organization, but didn't, they lamented, "because each of us thought that the other wouldn't want to."

"This is the first time she's let me take her dancing, and we've been going out for five months," Cadel said.

"It's okay as long as he lets me lead," Keyishian said.

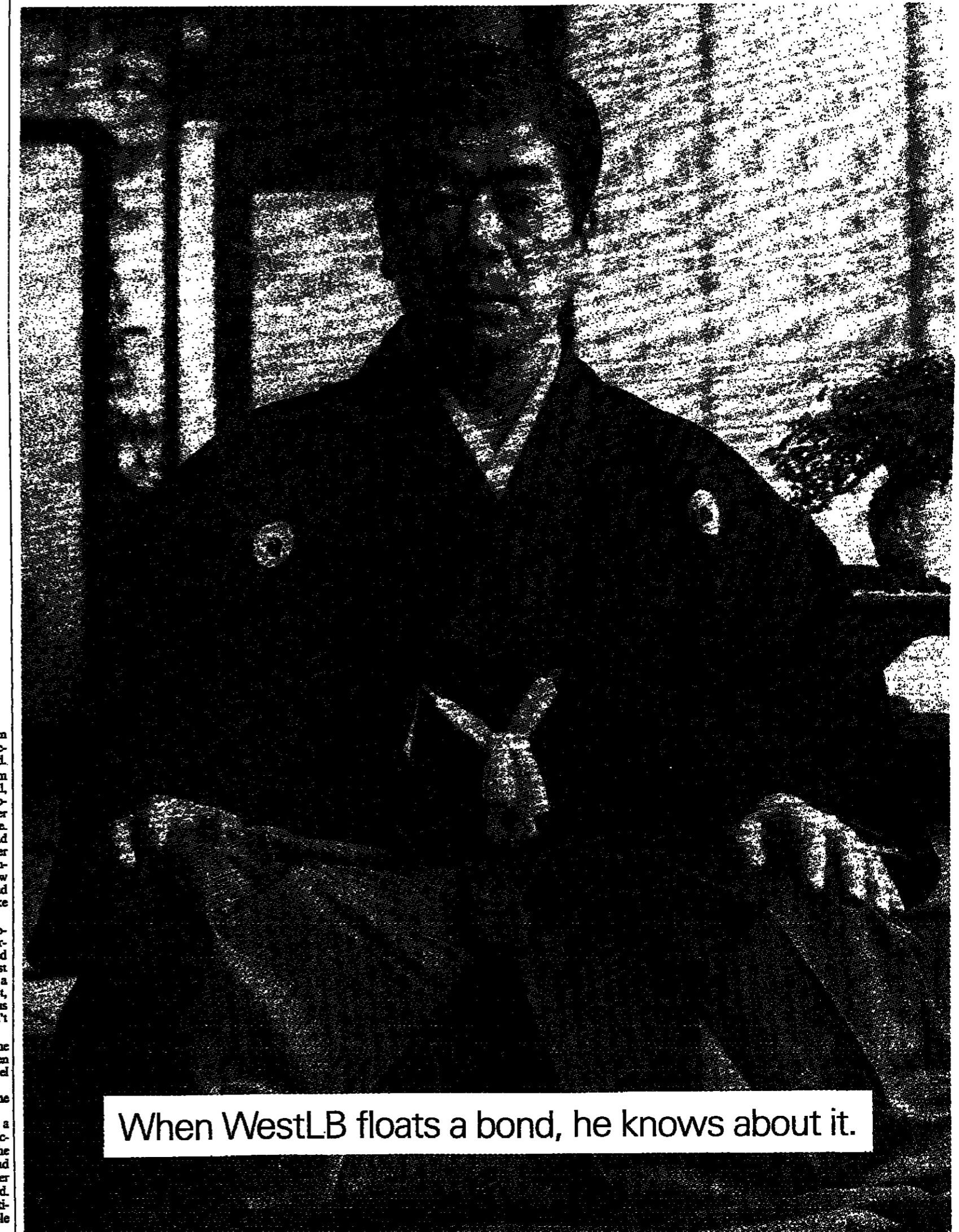
Dancing with a partner had a different appeal for Allison McDonald, Barnard '89, who said she had seen ballroom dancing but had never done it herself. "This is better than disco dancing," she said.

"You can be closer and more intimate. And you can tell who people come with."

John Kingdom, Columbia '89, who came to the class in black tie — "I thought it would make things special," he said — Jennifer Shie, Barnard '87, Deborah Hartman, Barnard '87, and Douglas Okun, Columbia '87, went to Roseland recently. "But we didn't know what we were doing, so we had to fake it," Shie said.

"My mother wanted to teach me," Hartman recalled, "but I always said, 'Oh, mother.' Now I think it's fun."

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International Herald Tribune

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An SDI Compromise

A more considered view seems to be emerging from the Reagan administration's toruous debate on strategic policy. The view reflects struggle and compromise and has a wobble to it. If it holds, however, the president may finally be able to reap several sets of benefits heretofore beyond his reach.

Up to now Mr. Reagan was moving forward on his Strategic Defense Initiative in a manner that itself provoked widespread alarm. Now he may be able to move forward in a more careful way that, while it puts some pressure on the Russians to negotiate, does not threaten to drive them from the table. The new position could also calm Congress and the allies and give Mr. Reagan's political standing, as well as his negotiating position, a welcome boost.

This prospect opens as a result of a statement on Sunday by Secretary of State George Shultz. He has been on record, with the president, as favoring a new "broad" reading of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty permitting extensive SDI testing — a reading that leads some critics to suggest that it would be more straightforward simply to renounce the treaty. The reading stirred an even greater storm recently when the Pentagon started using it to urge that such testing begin in order to allow early SDI deployment. Congress and the allies complained that they had not been consulted, and warned that the new program would kill arms control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Courage in Bogota

In the war against drugs, Colombia has just set a very brave example. It arrested and extradited to the United States Carlos Lehder Rivas, accused of being one of the great cocaine traffickers in his country. Drug dealers there have used their immense riches and their command of armed men to practice an arrogance unheard of in more fortunate places. Of the police, officials, judges, editors and others who have resisted their vast criminality, those they cannot buy have sought to murder or intimidate, reaching out even to attack a conscientious justice minister who had been sent off for his safety as ambassador to Hungary.

The very integrity of the Colombian nation is at stake. There is a proposal that the leading drug dealers, in exchange for a presumably friendly prosecution, pay off the country's \$13 billion foreign debt.

The extradition process is infinitely delicate. It provides Colombians with a way to bring to justice and to send out of the country suspects who may be more dangerous when they are in official hands, because of the violence of their thugs, than when they are at large. Yet retaliation against those who take part in extradition is always

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contras Minus Cruz

When Congress reversed itself a year ago and voted \$100 million in military aid for the contras, what tilted the balance was the joint appeal of three rebel leaders: Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo. Mr. Cruz, a left-of-center democrat, carried the most weight. Yet now he seems ready to break with other Nicaraguan rebel leaders. Without him, the contras would lose much of their political credibility.

Arturo Cruz fought with the Sandinists against the Somoza dictatorship. He tried to work within the new Sandinist system and tried to run for president in 1984. When talks over electoral procedures collapsed, so did his candidacy, and so did the value of that election as a test of Sandinist legitimacy. Now he seems ready to back away from his contra allies, and that is notably bad news for President Reagan.

In an insurgency, power rests with those who control guns. In the contra case that power has been wielded from the outset by a small clique of former National Guard officers who once served the hated Somoza tyranny. Whatever their individual qualities, these commanders with their terrorist hit-and-run tactics have been a propaganda福音 for the Sandinists.

A year ago the Reagan administration talked grandly about curtailing contra human rights abuses and strengthening the hand of democrats. It has not happened.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mothers in Danger

Leaders of several international organizations meet in Nairobi this week to plan an effort to improve maternal health. Every year more than half a million women die of causes related to pregnancy. Almost 99 percent of these deaths occur in the developing world, principally in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The causes — malnutrition, lack of education, inadequate health care and faulty means of getting help — are being addressed by officials from the World Health Organization, the UN Fund for Population Activities, the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and interested private foundations.

Internationally sponsored health programs have been remarkably successful in recent years. Life expectancy in poor countries has been raised from 43 years to 60 in two decades. But the statistics on young women who die in childbirth continue to be

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION



Perle's Brash Public Diplomacy Isn't Diplomacy

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a fundamental fact about the European view of nuclear diplomacy. Its grasp would have saved Washington a lot of wasted motion and the chief architect of U.S. arms control policies, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, a lot of breath.

For Europeans, the abstractions of nuclear policy stir vivid, personal memories of two devastating wars fought on their soil since 1914. When there is idle talk of "tactical" nuclear weapons, or "warning shots," or whatever, they know that their backs would be the firing range.

Americans, on the other hand, have been blessedly spared that experience for 122 years. And even the intense and destructive American Civil War involved a relatively small swath of territory — from central Georgia northward to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, with a western extension into Tennessee and Mississippi.

There was a time when Southerners remembered the devastation and disruption (or had heard firsthand tales of what it was like), and understood the European frame of mind. Walter George, chairman of the Sen-

ate Foreign Relations Committee in the Eisenhower years, had more than one occasion to remind that great moralizer, John Foster Dulles, that Europeans were different.

But that generation has passed.

There is a new crop of bright, bumptious and largely historyless Americans, tone-deaf and patronizing.

Mr. Perle, for instance. At a recent Munich conference, he had some sharp things to say about NATO diplomacy. In essence, he charged that its mouth is as mealy as his isn't.

He said that NATO communiques typically evade tough issues of Soviet power and propaganda. This, he said, raises the danger that the public will be confused about defense and security issues" and might even suppose that Mikhail Gorbachev is as "sincere in the pursuit of arms control" as Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Perle has a point, albeit a minor one. Alliances are committees; they design verbal canes. They call treaty violations "concerns." They do not openly accuse the Russians of cheating on treaties even if it is sus-

pected. They connive at the pretense

that a "comprehensive test ban" would improve nuclear safety, or that all nuclear weapons might some day be swept from the earth.

But, as Mr. Perle noted, they know

that these dreamy measures would merely enhance Soviet military advantage and invite rashness and miscalculation. It would be better to be blunt, to stamp out all the favorite deblunts. Again, he has a point.

Yet something is missing: a sense of the absolute difference between American and European ways of thinking about nuclear war, and where it would be fought, if fought.

But even if Europeans were more appropriate audiences for patronizing advice, there would be the conventions of diplomacy to consider. That, after all, seemed to be Mr. Perle's principal subject. Diplomacy is a stylized art, whose methods and customs long preceded the rise of statehood.

Its purpose is to combine precision with inoffensiveness and indirectness; to communicate unmistakably to those who know the lan-

guage, but in a manner that does not needlessly exacerbate tensions.

Mr. Perle is surely aware of it. It is a mystery why he argues that a "comprehensive test ban" would improve nuclear safety, or that all nuclear weapons might some day be swept from the earth.

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Questions About Iran's 'Moderates'

By Tom Wicker

OCCATELLO, Idaho — The first question at an evening session of the 16th Frank Church International Affairs Symposium went right to an important point: All other problems about the Reagan administration's dealings with Iran aside, would it be a good thing for the United States to establish relations with "moderates" in that country?

That question, of course, leads inevitably to another: No matter how inept, was that really what the administration was trying to do?

The International Affairs Symposium is sponsored annually by students at Idaho State University, in the name of Idaho's late senator, once the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a Democratic presidential candidate in 1976. This year's topic was "Reagan's Foreign Policy — Fact or Fiction?" That first question was thus appropriate, since the president and his men insist that their purpose was to open channels to Iranian moderates, but many of their critics think that is a fiction. The question was notable for another reason, too: In a state Mr. Reagan has twice carried easily, it was the only question that seemed even indirectly to defend him.

A major purpose of the numerous investigations into the Iran affair is, of course, to determine what Mr. Reagan and his aides actually were trying to do. Open relations with a moderate Iranian government? Or pay ransom in arms for the release of hostages held by Iranian terrorists or by groups influenced by the revolutionary Iranian government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini?

The admittedly speculative answer offered by the evening's speaker — a New York Times columnist roaming in the West — was that of course it would be useful for the United States to be in touch with Iranian "moderates" who might some day come into power. Similar lines are properly kept open to organized oppositions like the British Labor Party, and to alternative political forces like those of Corazon Aquino before her unexpected accession to power a year ago.

The problem is that no real evidence has been brought forward by anyone that such alternatives exist in the ayatollah's Iran, much less have any practical prospects for power, or even that in the event of the ayatollah's death the revolutionary Islamic movement he leads would be much moderated. Both the United States and Israel, moreover, since the fall of the shah, have lacked reliable sources of intelligence on Iranian politics.

The intelligence judgments of both countries seem to have been unfortunately influenced by Middle Eastern arms peddlers who probably were most interested in large arms sales and the hefty commissions therefrom. And as the story has so far been told, U.S. representatives like Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, seem to have dealt with Iranian government officials — the ayatollah's men, rather than dissidents from his regime.

It was, for example, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, who recently confirmed that Mr. McFarlane had brought a chocolate cake and a Bible inscribed by President Reagan as gifts for his hosts in Tehran.

How, moreover, do you deliver 2,000 TOW missiles, which are not exactly small arms, to "moderates" outside the ayatollah's control? In fact, the weapons went to the Iranian armed forces and apparently have been instrumental in the most recent Iranian offensive against Iraq. Any way you slice it, and whatever the intent, that is support for the ayatollah himself, in a war that won by his forces would threaten the security of every nation in the Middle East — including any friends the United States may still have.

It may be argued that the Iranian government officials with whom the United States was dealing are the much-touted "moderates."

If so, it is hard to see how these men, in some speculative future, could convincingly begin or carry out useful relations with the nation they now regard and treat as "the Great Satan." And how would most Americans feel about friendly dealings with these Iranians, no matter how they turned their coats in the future?

All things considered, the speaker told his questioner, the notion of channels to Iranian "moderates" seemed more nearly what William Casey, the former CIA director, said it could be — a "cover story" in case the administration was caught paying ransom in arms to Iranian terrorists.

The New York Times

To a CIA Insider, Casey Was a Home-Run Hitter

By Herbert E. Meyer

WASHINGTON — Washington is the sort of town where a discussion of Babe Ruth's baseball career would focus on the number of times he struck out. So it is not surprising that the many commentaries on William Casey's tenure as director of Central Intelligence have focused on those covert actions that went awry.

Billy Casey was a home-run hitter. Alas, in the intelligence business only the strike-outs are public. I worked with him for four years at the CIA and am still bound by a secrecy oath. So all I can do here is to assert without giving evidence that Bill's batting average was very high.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1987

BUSINESS/FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

European Business Schools: Some English Spoken Here

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — More and more, business schools across Europe are insisting that applicants understand English. Fluency in the language is a prerequisite for admission at international business schools that accept students from many nationalities, such as the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, the International Management Institute in Geneva and the International Management Development Institute in Lausanne.

They either offer courses leading to a masters of business administration in both French and English (the French school) or teach all their courses in English.

Now business schools in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain that admit the majority of their students nationally, rather than internationally, are also requiring fluency in English for admissions.

The Hautes Etudes Commerciales, a prestigious "grand école" in Paris-en-Josas, France, started last month a one-year management program taught entirely in English. Called International Crack (in français, a whiz kid), the program accepted 15 students in its first year and will be accepting 20 to 25 next year. Half the students are French, half other nationalities.

To be admitted to the program, students are required to have a minimum grade of 570 out of 800 on the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

Applicants must pass the same test for admission to the Scuola di Direzioni Azienziale-Bocconi, near Milan, where only 12 percent of the students are not Italian, and the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa in Barcelona, where most students are Spanish-speaking.

The Escuela Superior de Administración y Dirección de Empresas in Barcelona and the Ecole Supérieure du Commerce de Lyon both require some proficiency in English for admission.

AT THE SAME TIME, British universities and business schools are starting to recognize that managers cannot expect to do business in Europe only in English. British universities are offering more courses that integrate business studies with German, French, Italian or Spanish.

According to a report by Newcastle Polytechnic, 54 percent of 100 companies surveyed said they had lost business because their managers could not speak the language needed.

According to a study by the British Overseas Trade Board, British companies are more eager to hire linguists than they were seven years ago when the board carried out a similar survey.

Although language proficiency is especially important in sales and marketing, some British multinationals now recognize that fluency is needed in other business areas as well.

"Being fluent in another European language is extending beyond the commercial side of the business into the engineering side," said Mark Levett, director of personnel for the domestic appliances and lighting division of Thorn EMI PLC, the electronics and film-distributing group. "It is becoming more and more important if we want the internationalization of the company to be a reality."

Two years ago, the Cranfield School of Management started a European management course that requires applicants to be fluent in both German and French. Part of the yearlong management course is taught in both languages.

"We started this course two years ago because the U.K. sells most of its exports to the EC," said Colin Gordon, director of the program. "It is not just a question of walking in, talking English and selling things."

See ENGLISH, Page 14

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1 ECU	1.2728	1.13	DM
1 SDR	1.2651	1.13	DM

Crosses in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar () Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted (g) Not available (h) To buy one pound: 1.1415.1255*

Other Dollar Values		F.R. 10	
Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.
Austria, central	1.3408	F.R. market	1.4225
Austria, schill.	1.3773	Great brit.	1.3245
Austrian schill.	1.3773	West Germany	1.2675
Belgium, franc	1.2727	N.M. notes	1.2779
India, rupee	13.72	Norw. kroner	4.976
Japan, yen	142.74	P.B.I. peso	4.6775
Swiss franc	1.2651	Portuguese	20.54
Canada, \$	1.3244	Swiss franc	1.2651
Chinese yuan	3.7221	Taiwan	2.902
Denmark, krone	1.2651	Turkish lira	702.25
Egypt, pound	1.27	U.S. dollar	1.2625
Germany, mark	1.2651	Venez. boliv.	22.00

Source: Interbank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (other, rival, alternate); Comptoir (Toulouse). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits		F.R. 10	
1 month	Dollar	D-Mark	French
2 months	4.04%	3.94%	5.5%
3 months	4.04%	4.04%	5.5%
4 months	4.04%	4.04%	5.5%
1 year	4.04%	3.94%	5.5%

Asian Dollar Deposits		F.R. 10	
1 month	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05
2 months	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05
3 months	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05
4 months	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05
1 year	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05	9.04-9.05

U.S. Money Market Funds		F.R. 10	
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	5.21	30 day average yield:	5.21
Telstar Interest rate index:	4.15	Telstar interest rate index:	4.15
Source: Merrill Lynch/Telstar.			

Gold

		F.R. 10	
New York	A.M.	P.M.	Ch. 10
London	40.425	40.425	+2.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	40.475	40.424	+1.55
Zurich	40.425	40.423	-1.40
London	40.420	40.425	+2.45
New York	40.425	40.425	+2.00

London, Paris and London official rates; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce. Source: Reuters.

Banker Resigns In Brazil

Bracher Out At Central Bank

Reuters

BRASILIA — Fernando Bracher, president of Brazil's Central Bank since August 1985, has resigned, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

No official reason was given but there had been speculation that Mr. Bracher's departure was imminent following a dramatic rise in domestic interest rates. Mr. Bracher, 51, took office pledging to reduce interest rates.

However, rates on short-term bank certificates of deposit climbed 100 percentage points on Monday, to 680 percent, an unprecedented one-day rise. Tuesday they rose to around 750 percent.

The government spokesman said the new Central Bank president would be Francisco Gómez, a director of the National Bank of Economic and Social Development.

Mr. Bracher has been a leading figure in Brazil's attempts to secure fresh loans to cope with its balance-of-payments crisis and was due to leave shortly for talks with bankers in Europe on obtaining \$4 billion in new loans.

Brazil is Latin America's largest debtor, owing \$103 billion.

The major question now is whether the country will be forced to turn to the International Monetary Fund for assistance.

The civilian government of President Jose Sarney refused to renew an IMF loan program that was suspended two years ago after the country's former military regime failed to meet economic targets.

But diplomats report that pressures for a return to the IMF, especially from Brazil's commercial bank creditors, are increasing.

A year ago, the government enacted its much-heralded Cruzado Plan, which froze prices, established a one-time nominal wage adjustment and ended currency devaluations against the dollar.

But the government has virtually abandoned the price-freeze policy.

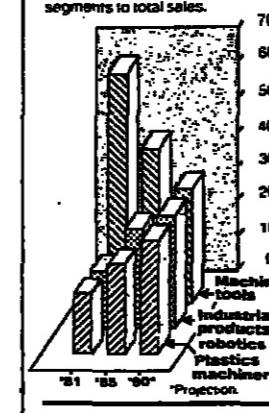
Pressures Hone U.S. Tool Makers



James A.D. Geier, left, chairman of Cincinnati Milacron, inspecting a machine that makes aircraft parts.

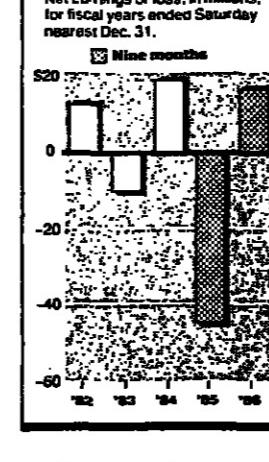
A Strategy Of Diversification

Percentage contribution by Cincinnati Milacron's business segments to total sales.



How Milacron Has Fared

Net earnings or loss in millions, for fiscal years ended Saturday nearest Dec. 31.



Milacron Cedes Top Rank, Pins Prospects on Plastics

Since 1982, one-fourth of the American companies that make machine tools have folded, a result of declining orders, excess capacity, foreign competition and shrinking profits. Many other tool-making operations have been consolidated: A third of the industry's 110,000 jobs have vanished. The strategies of the survivors are varied.

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — James A.D. Geier strolled briskly through Cincinnati Milacron Inc.'s vast manufacturing plant, beaming proudly at the rows of automated manufacturing systems. He

bestowed particular praise upon a group of experimental machines that make products out of composites consisting of graphite fibers and epoxies.

"These represent our future," said Mr. Geier, chairman and See MACHINE, Page 15

Cross Sticks With Lathes, but Cuts Costs

he has pursued growth in the core machine tool industry and in advanced manufacturing systems.

At the same time, he has championed a strategy of streamlining operations, developing new products and increasing market share.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Owens-Illinois Accepts KKR Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOLEDO, Ohio — Owens-Illinois Inc. said Tuesday that it had accepted a revised \$3.6 billion buyout offer from the private New York investment firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Under the agreement, OII Holdings Corp., a company formed by Kohlberg, Kravis, will immediately begin a cash offer of \$60.50 a share for all of Owens-Illinois' 60.4 million outstanding common shares and \$363 a share for its 71,565 outstanding \$4.75 convertible preference shares.

On Jan. 11, Owens-Illinois rejected KKR's initial offer of \$3.34 billion, or \$55 per share, saying shareholder value would be enhanced more by its own restructuring program.

Under the restructuring, Owens-Illinois said it would repurchase up to 20 million shares, or 33 percent, of its stock and sell assets that it valued at \$1 billion.

KKR increased its offer to \$3.6 billion, or \$60 a share, and Owens-Illinois postponed the restructuring in Toledo-based Owens-Illinois is primarily a manufacturer of containers and other packaging products. It also produces lumber, and owns nursing homes and a mortgage banking company.

KKR specializes in leveraged buyouts, in which a company is purchased with mostly borrowed funds that are repaid with money from the target company's cash flows or the sale of its assets.

(AP, Reuters)

CBS Inc. Income Dropped 37% In 4th Quarter

Reuters
NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that its income from continuing operations in the fourth quarter dropped 37 percent from the 1985 level, leaving operating net for the year 1 percent below 1985.

However, the company reported sharply higher net income for both 1986 and its fourth quarter because of the sale of its educational and professional publishing operations.

CBS said its revenues were \$1.40 billion in the quarter, up 9 percent from the year-earlier quarter. For the year, revenues rose 7 percent to \$4.75 billion.

Fourth-quarter net from continuing operations dropped to \$40.9 million from \$64.7 million but net income rose to \$223 million from \$55.4 million.

Tribunal Delays HWT Sale to News

Agency France-Presse
SYDNEY — The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal on Tuesday temporarily delayed completion of Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., Australia's largest newspaper group.

The ruling against the share transfer to Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. is not expected to block the eventual takeover, which Mr. Murdoch made possible on Monday by selling HWT's television interests.

But the tribunal said the HWT shares should not actually be transferred until HWT officially gave up the broadcast licenses.

Soaring NTT Shares Begin Trading 400,000 Yen Up

Reuters
TOKYO — Owners of stock in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone made a profit of about 400,000 yen (\$2,615) on each share they sold Tuesday when trading started in the telecommunications giant.

Brokers said that more than 100,000 shareholders were involved as the price of the stock soared to 1.6 million yen.

NTT entered the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Monday but trading was unable to begin because too many buy orders thwarted attempts to fix an opening price. At one point, buy orders outnumbered sell orders by 40 to 1.

Sellers on Tuesday were among 1,65 million Japanese who last month paid 1.197 million yen per share to buy shares in the firm, which is being denationalized by the government.

Bidding started Monday at 1.2 million yen and jumped about 20,000 yen every 20 minutes, brokers said. More than a million buy orders were placed at the outset.

Bidders said the price of 1.2 million yen and above was too high.

The scale of the NTT offering is enormous, with the value of the 1.95 million shares sold so far representing about one percent of the entire market's value, they said.

Buoyed by the NTT trading, the Tokyo Stock Exchange advanced sharply for the second successive day. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average, which gained 129.11 yen the previous day, added 134.64 yen to close at 19,813.96 yen.

(AP, Reuters)

BA Shares Post Unofficial Gain

LONDON — Shares in British Airways PLC made further gains on Tuesday in trading in the unofficial market ahead of the official start of trading on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

Licensed dealers Cleveland Securities PLC said the price of the 65 pence (about \$1) partly paid shares rose to 102.5 pence in active two-way business. The shares were quoted early Monday at 94.5 pence. Cleveland is dealing in minimum lots of 25,000 shares. The balance of the 125 pence shares is payable in August.

The \$900 million share issue to make BA a private company, which closed Friday, was more than 10 times oversubscribed and share applications were scaled down sharply.

Asia Weekly net asset value on Growth Fund Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holden & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

hanced more by its own restructuring program.

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(AP, Reuters)

AGA Says Earnings Fell 7% In '86 as Dollar Tumbled

International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — AGA AB, the Swedish-based international industrial gas group, said Tuesday that its pretax earnings in 1986 dropped 7.2 percent to 845 million kronor (\$129.52 million) from 911 million kronor in 1985.

AGA said the fall largely reflected the effects of the lower exchange rate of the dollar as well as the exchange rates of certain Latin American currencies.

Despite lower earnings, the company proposed raising the 1986 dividend to 4.50 kronor a share from 4 kronor in 1985.

AGA said 1986 sales dropped 4.5 percent to 9.31 billion kronor from 9.75 billion kronor in 1985, largely as a result of investments.

Sales from worldwide gas operations rose 3.6 percent to 4.86 billion kronor from 4.69 billion. Operating income from gas operations dropped 20.7 percent, to 561 mil-

Amax Returns To Profit With \$14 Million Net

Reuters

LONDON — Amax Inc., the U.S. minerals and energy supplier, said Tuesday that in 1986 it turned in its first full-year net profit in five years.

The merger agreement is subject to 32 million shares being tendered, both companies said.

Kohlberg, Kravis & Roberts Co. had agreed to provide a total of \$3.27 billion in senior acquisition financing.

AGA also said affiliates of Morgan Stanley Group Inc. had agreed to purchase \$600 million in notes from OII Holdings to fund the acquisition.

(AP, Reuters)

Salomon's Profits Fall 38% in Fourth Quarter

The Associated Press

NY — Salomon Inc., the big financial services company, reported Tuesday a 38.6-percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings.

Earnings also fell for specialty steel, AGA's second largest business area by sales, which is mainly based in Scandinavia. Operating earnings for Uddeholm Tooling and related subsidiaries slipped 22.4 percent to 121 million kronor from 156 million kronor in 1986, mainly on the lower dollar, AGA said.

Sales fell to 2.03 billion kronor from 2.38 billion kronor in 1985.

Tim Youngman, an analyst with London's Savory Milne Inc., a stockbrokerage, said AGA's earnings were in line with expectations.

7.4 percent.

COMPANY NOTES

Alstom-Atlantique has won a 140 million French franc (\$22.95 million) contract from National Electricity Corp. of Sudan to enlarge a diesel electric power station near Khartoum. Financing is assured by the World Bank.

Canadian Pacific of Montreal reported operating income of 150 million Canadian dollars (\$112.52 million), or 50 cents a share, and a net loss of 80 million dollars, or 27 cents a share, in 1986. Canadian Pacific, a railway, airline, shipping and hotels group, reported a net profit of 253 million dollars, or 1.14 dollars a share, in 1985. It took extraordinary charges totaling 230 million dollars in 1986.

Eastern Airlines, a subsidiary of Delta Air Lines, is to resume flights to Lima beginning June 12, with six nonstop and three direct flights each week from Miami, a direct one-stop service six days a week from New York, two nonstop flights a week from Los Angeles, and a one-stop service from San Francisco.

Financiere Credit Suisse First Boston plans to buy up to 2.2 million more shares in First Boston Inc., of which it already holds about 33 percent, to restore its interest, which has been diluted by increases in First Boston's outstanding stock.

Fiat SpA's telecommunications unit Telettra SpA signed an accord with China to supply digital radio bridge systems for a hydroelectric power project. Fiat did not disclose the value, but said the total value of Telettra's agreements with China, including the new accord, is more than 45 billion lire (\$34.6 million).

Gannett Co., the largest U.S. newspaper publisher, is to raise advertising rates of its USA Weekend publication by 5 percent. It said circulation of USA Weekend, a Sunday newspaper supplement, rose 20 percent in 1986 to 14.2 million.

E.F. Hutton Insurance Group Inc., a unit of E.F. Hutton Group, will be sold to First Capital Holdings Corp. for \$300 million in a transaction expected to close this spring. First Capital said.

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E.F. Hutton Insurance Group Inc., a unit of E.F.

ENGLISH: Popular in Europe

(Continued from first finance page)
cal. "The practical problems of introducing a foreign-language requirement into a monoglot culture are great," said Richard Whitley, director of the MBA program at the Manchester Business School.

At the undergraduate level, many British universities are offering degrees that integrate business and languages. But some academics are skeptical.

**Interim dividend**

Consolidated sales rose 2.5% in 1986, reflecting both the weaker dollar and increased sales volumes. Income was up sharply for the second consecutive year, permitting a return to the Group's customary margins. At its meeting in Limoges on January 14, the Board decided to declare an interim dividend of F.Fr. 31.25 per ordinary share and F.Fr. 50 per preferred share, payable as from January 30, 1987.

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NOTES TO THE HOLDERS BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9.25% 1978/1988 OF U.S. \$25,000,000.— MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ADVISED THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ISSUE THAT THE INSTALLMENT ON APRIL 1, 1987 HAS BEEN MET BY A DRAW BY LOT IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC.

BONDS DRAWN:

NOS. 45738-46587 INCLUSIVE.

THE DRAWN BONDS WILL BEAR NO INTEREST AFTER APRIL 1, 1987 AND ARE REPAYED WITH COUPON APRIL 1, 1988 ATTACHED ACCORDING TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE BONDS.

BESIDES, THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES HAS DECIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE ISSUE TO REIMBURSE IN ANTICIPATION THE OUTSTANDING AMOUNT OF U.S.\$17,350,000.— AT 103 1/4% ON APRIL 1, 1987.

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Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung ranks number 1 amongst senior businessmen* in the Federal Republic of Germany.

One million readers throughout West Germany and in 144 countries around the world — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has the highest overseas circulation of any German-language daily and business newspaper.

*The European Businessmen Readership Survey 1985

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BUSINESS PEOPLE**Former N.Y. Times Officer to Join Rothschild Inc.**

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Sydney Gruson, a former vice chairman and director of The New York Times Co., is to become a senior adviser at the investment banking firm of Rothschild Inc., where he is expected to help build Rothschild's business in the communications industry.

"He's going to be working with the corporate finance department

and reporting directly to me," Robert S. Prie, Rothschild's president and chief executive, told the Times.

Mr. Gruson said that Mr. Gruson has been involved in every acquisition made by Times Co. in the last 15 years. Rothschild is not a major player in newspaper and other communications acquisitions, but hopes to build a business around Mr. Gruson, Mr. Prie said.

Rothschild Inc., based in Man-

hattan, is the United States operation of the French and British Rothschild banking groups.

Mr. Gruson resigned his Times Co. positions late last year. He reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 on Dec. 16.

Mr. Gruson joined The Times in 1944. In 1972, he became senior vice president and a year later executive vice president. He was named vice chairman in 1979.

Scandinavian Bank Group PLC, which is based in London and owned by five banks in the Nordic countries, has appointed Egil Gade Greve as chairman to succeed Curt G. Olson, who has retired from the board. Mr. Olson, 59, remains

chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken of Stockholm, Scandinavian Bank's chief shareholder.

Mr. Gade Greve, 56, is managing director and chief executive of Norway's Bergen Bank and the chairman of the Norwegian Bankers' Association. He has been a non-executive director of Scandinavian Bank since 1983.

Swedish Lehtinen Brothers Inc., a unit of American Express Co., has named Hansgeorg Hofmann as co-head of the firm's Primary Capital Markets Group in London, with responsibilities for the syndicate financing, swaps and equity product units. Mr. Hofmann, 43, comes from Merrill Lynch Europe.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Los Angeles	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
Houston	\$125
Dallas	\$125

From Washington to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Los Angeles	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125

From Los Angeles to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Washington	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125

From Honolulu to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Washington	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125

From Airline to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Washington	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125

From New York to	1 Way
Washington	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
New York	\$125

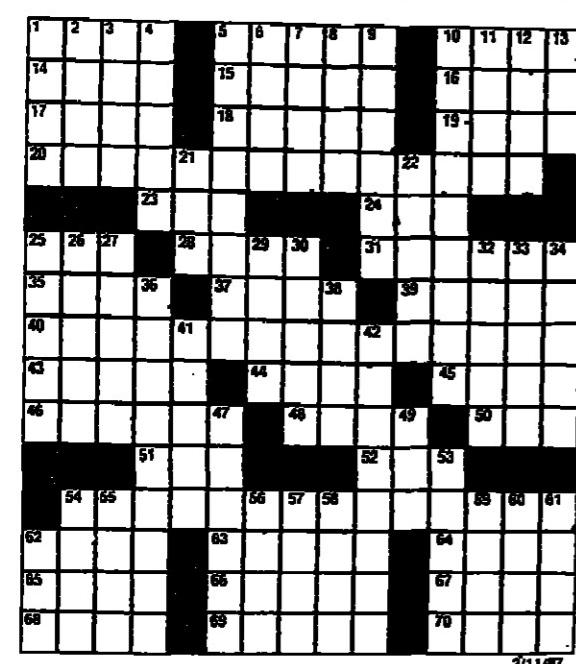
From Washington to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
Washington	\$125

From Honolulu to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
Honolulu	\$125

From Airline to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
Airline	\$125

From New York to	1 Way
Washington	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
New York	\$125

From Washington to	1 Way
New York	\$125
Honolulu	\$125
Airline	\$125
Washington	\$125



PEANUTS



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2-11

ACROSS

- 1 Racing program
5 G.C.
Lachesis and Atropos
10 Observe Lent
14 — Khayyam,
1971 Derby
winner
15 "Lucy"
16 Heraldic border
17 Volcanic output
18 Like some seals
19 Curb
20 Reagan-Day film: 1952
23 Psychedelic drug: Abb.
24 A dawn goddess
25 Jet passenger's problem
28 Blind trio
31 Frail
35 Skilled
37 Covers with turf
39 Concur
40 Caesar-Coca TV series
43 Fullest possible
44 Tablet
45 Asian weight unit
46 Vacation spot

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- 48 Part of speech
50 Between, in Bari
51 Bravo Grande
52 N.Y.S.E. listing
54 Top 1951 film directed by George Stevens
62 Blackthorn Grows in Brooklyn'
64 Siegels
65 Teaboard numbers
66 Single step
67 Evening, in Paris
68 Marino bomb
69 Young adults
70 Premiering or Kruger
47 "A time away stones . . . Ecc. 3:5

- 49 Extreme degree
53 Five-time Horse of the Year
54 "M-A-S-H" star
55 Engine housings
56 Major ending
57 Dies —
58 German negative
59 Chimney dirt
10 What sees
11 Location
12 Slender

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- 13 Hamilton bill
21 Doctorine Indian units of weight
22 Stratums
26 Overives
28 Hen pen
30 Attorneys
31 Conical Meese
32 Trifling sum
33 Man with an ax
34 Electrical wizard
36 Making no mistakes
38 Chorus member's thrill
41 A neighbor of Jordan
42 Befuddles
47 "A time away stones . . . Ecc. 3:5

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BLONDIE



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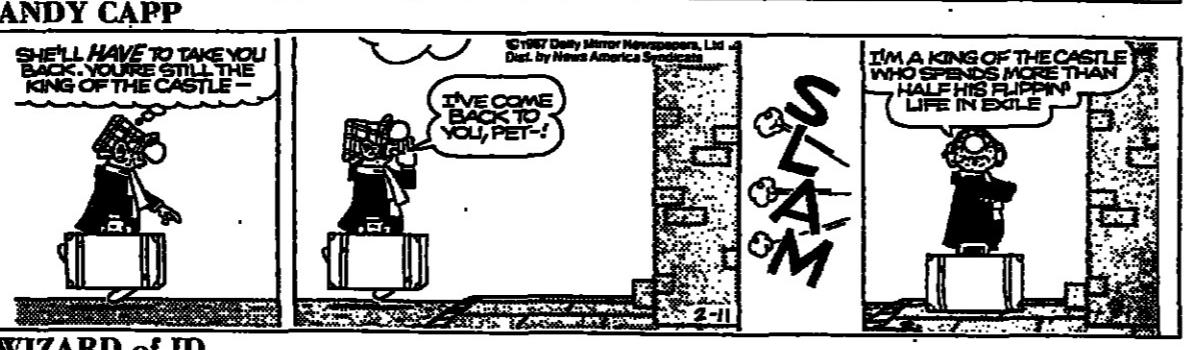
BEETLE BAILEY



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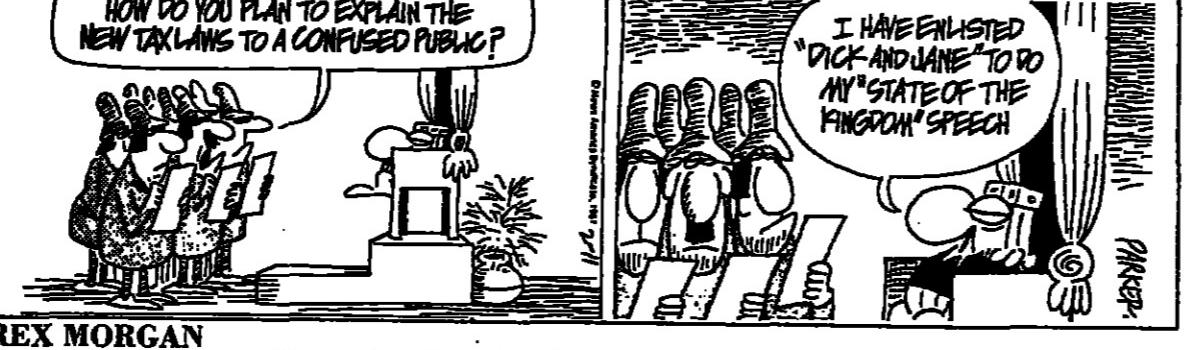
ANDY CAPP



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WIZARD OF ID



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2-11

REX MORGAN



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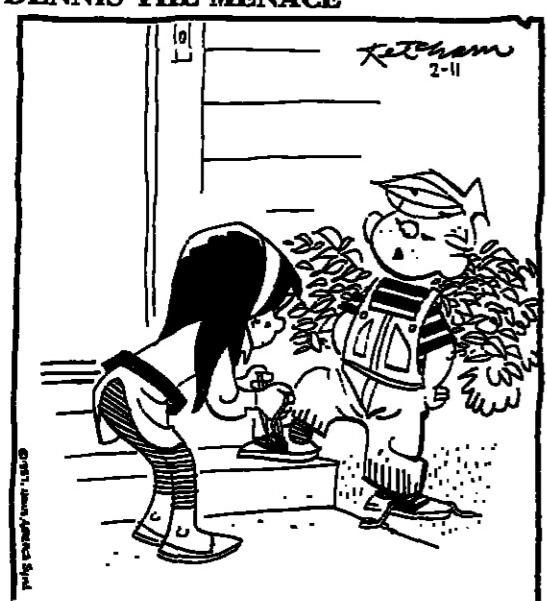
GARFIELD



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DENNIS THE MENACE



I'POSE I COULD LEARN HOW TO TIE MY SHOES, BUT I JUST DON'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO STUDY."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOARP

ESROU

HARMIO

WHAREK

Answer here: IN HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLUID SURLY INJURY BEHEAD

Answer: A stern necessity on a boat — A RUDDER

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 5 6 5 6 Bangladesh 15 16 15 16

Ammoudia 4 5 4 5 Benin 15 16 15 16

Alberta 13 14 13 14 Burkina Faso 15 16 15 16

Barcelona 15 16 15 16 Cambodia 15 16 15 16

Berlin 7 8 7 8 Chile 15 16 15 16

Brussels 9 10 9 10 Costa Rica 15 16 15 16

Bucharest 5 6 5 6 Ecuador 15 16 15 16

Copenhagen 5 6 5 6 El Salvador 15 16 15 16

Cuba 15 16 15 16 Egypt 15 16 15 16

Czechoslovakia 11 12 11 12 Ethiopia 15 16 15 16

Denmark 10 11 10 11 France 15 16 15 16

Edinburgh 11 12 11 12 Germany 15 16 15 16

Finland 10 11 10 11 Greece 15 16 15 16

Greece 9 10 9 10 India 15 16 15 16

Hungary 11 12 11 12 Indonesia 15 16 15 16

Iceland 11 12 11 12 Italy 15 16 15 16

Ireland 11 12 11 12 Japan 15 16 15 16

London 11 12 11 12 Jordan 15 16 15 16

Madrid 11 12 11 12 Kenya 15 16 15 16

Moscow 11 12 11 12 Laos 15 16 15 16

Munich 12 13 12 13 Lebanon 15 16 15 16

Oslo 15 16 15 16 Libya 15 16 15 16

Paris 11 12 11 12 Luxembourg 15 16 15 16

Prague 11 12 11 12 Malta 15 16 15 16

Rome 10 11 10 11 Morocco 15 16 15 16

Stockholm 7 8 7 8 Niger 15 16 15 16

Tunis 7 8 7 8 Nigeria 15 16 15 16

Vienna 4 5 4 5 Pakistan 15 16 15 16

Zurich 3 4 3 4 Philippines 15 16 15 16

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Astoria 4 5 4 5 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Beirut 17 18 17 18 Bangladesh 15 16 15 16

Cairo 17 18 17 18 Bangladesh 15 16 15 16

Damascus 15 16 15 16 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Jerusalem 12 13 12 13 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Tel Aviv 12 13 12 13 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

OCEANIA HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Auckland 23 24 23 24 Australia 15 16 15 16

Sydney 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Wellington 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Suva 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Auckland 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Sydney 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

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Suva 23 24 23 24 Bahrain 15 16 15 16

Auckland 23 24

SPORTS

A Resigned Killy Sticks to His Guns

By Derek Par

Reuters

PARIS —Legions of admirers with Jean-Claude Killy would change his mind and take charge of the 1992 Winter Olympic venture again, but the French skiing legend says he will not relent.

Killy, triple gold medalist when France last staged the Olympics, in Grenoble in 1968, resigned Jan. 29 as head of the organizing committee for the Albertville Olympics...16 days after agreeing to take the job.

Killy had played a major role in a five-year campaign to win the vote of the International Olympic Committee last October, and his resignation over opposition to his plans for the Alpine skiing events and Méribel with all the women's.

"We had to do that. All the technicians knew we could not run the Alpine skiing in four venues for scheduling, safety, sport-

ing and financial reasons," he said.

Killy was stung by suggestions that self-interest had influenced his decision to switch the venues. His family moved to Val d'Isère when he was a small child.

"People against my decision said there were personal interests, real estates up there, which is 100 percent false. That was painful. I have no interests whatsoever except the ski shop that my father started in 1947," he said.

Michel Barnier, the politician who led Albertville's Olympic bid, has taken over as provisional leader of the organizing committee.

"It's a catastrophe." Juan-Antoine Sammarco, the IOC president, urged him to reconsider, and 58 percent of those responding to a French opinion poll wanted him to change his mind.

The association of local mayors from the Savoie region also asked him to reverse his decision.

But Killy will not yield. "When you say 'I'm going, you've got to go,' he said from Geneva, where he lives and works. "I feel a little empty, because the baby was five years old. But life goes on. I might now get my golf handicap down. It's 13, and my goal is to be nine by next October."

Killy decided on a clean break rather than becoming embroiled in the local uproar that followed his decision to change the program set out in the Albertville candidate dossier and to cut back the number of venues for the Alpine skiing events.

He thinks compromise might have been possible, but said: "I had to resign. I wanted to avoid the image of what we had done to get the Games being spoiled, so I resigned swiftly."

"My main thing was to get the Games," he added. "I told Mr.

Robert Fratto/Reuters
Jean-Claude Killy: "My main thing was to get the Games."

SCOREBOARD**Basketball**

Although Jim Newcome beat him to the ball on this play, Nate Blackwell scored a team-high 21 points to lead Temple past Penn State, 73-70 in overtime, Monday night. Temple's record is 24-2.

Selected U.S. College Results

TEAM	W	L	PTG	FT	Pts	Avg
Northeastern	45	22	414	142	52.0	4.99
Princeton	45	23	523	177	52.3	5.00
Harvard	45	24	527	172	52.3	5.00
Yale	45	25	526	167	52.3	5.00
Cornell	45	26	526	167	52.3	5.00
St. John's	45	27	527	162	52.3	5.00
Notre Dame	45	28	527	158	52.3	5.00
Georgetown	45	29	527	153	52.3	5.00
Johns Hopkins	45	30	527	153	52.3	5.00
UCLA	45	31	527	148	52.3	5.00
Stanford	45	32	527	143	52.3	5.00
Michigan	45	33	527	143	52.3	5.00
Wisconsin	45	34	527	143	52.3	5.00
Illinois	45	35	527	143	52.3	5.00
Michigan State	45	36	527	143	52.3	5.00
North Carolina	45	37	527	143	52.3	5.00
Georgia Tech	45	38	527	143	52.3	5.00
Florida	45	39	527	143	52.3	5.00
Arkansas	45	40	527	143	52.3	5.00
Oregon	45	41	527	143	52.3	5.00

Field Goal Percentage

TEAM	G	FG	FTG	Pct	Avg
Harvard	45	223	526	49.4	4.99
Princeton	45	225	526	49.5	5.00
Yale	45	226	526	49.5	5.00
Georgetown	45	227	526	49.5	5.00
Johns Hopkins	45	228	526	49.5	5.00
Stanford	45	229	526	49.5	5.00
Michigan	45	230	526	49.5	5.00
Wisconsin	45	231	526	49.5	5.00
Illinois	45	232	526	49.5	5.00
Michigan State	45	233	526	49.5	5.00
North Carolina	45	234	526	49.5	5.00
Georgia Tech	45	235	526	49.5	5.00
Florida	45	236	526	49.5	5.00
Arkansas	45	237	526	49.5	5.00
Oregon	45	238	526	49.5	5.00

Rebounds

TEAM	G	REB	FT	PER	Avg
Harvard	45	239	526	49.5	4.99
Princeton	45	240	526	49.5	5.00
Yale	45	241	526	49.5	5.00
Georgetown	45	242	526	49.5	5.00
Johns Hopkins	45	243	526	49.5	5.00
Stanford	45	244	526	49.5	5.00
Michigan	45	245	526	49.5	5.00
Wisconsin	45	246	526	49.5	5.00
Illinois	45	247	526	49.5	5.00
Michigan State	45	248	526	49.5	5.00
North Carolina	45	249	526	49.5	5.00
Georgia Tech	45	250	526	49.5	5.00
Florida	45	251	526	49.5	5.00
Arkansas	45	252	526	49.5	5.00
Oregon	45	253	526	49.5	5.00

Transition

SACRAMENTO—Fired Phil Johnson, head coach and Frank Hunsaker assistant coach. Hired Jerry Reynolds interim head coach.

FOOTBALL—Signed Mike Davis, defensive back, to a one-year contract.

DALLAS—Signed Jeff Reynolds, defensive back, to a one-year contract.

MONTRÉAL—Signed Jeff Reynolds, third baseman, and James Powell and Bob Simonson, outfielders, to one-year contracts.

NEW YORK—Signed Clint Harrelson, defensive back, to a one-year contract; signed John Somers, shortstop; signed Tim Neely and Marvin Williams, pitchers; and Jim Olander, outfielder, to one-year contracts.

PITTSBURGH—Signed John Sestry, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

BASKETBALL—Signed Phil Johnson, head coach, to a two-year contract; signed John Somers, shortstop; signed Tim Neely and Marvin Williams, pitchers; and Jim Olander, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

GOLDEN STATE—Placed Clinton Smith, right fielder, on the injured list. Signed Kevin Hart, right fielder, to a regular season contract.

L.A. CLIPPERS—Signed Steve Sotter, third base, to a one-year contract.

COLLEGE—Signed Al Roselli, right fielder, to a one-year contract.

WILMINGTON—Signed John Sestry, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

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